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Displayed advertisements charged at the above rates in proportion to the amount of space occupied.
Address, THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial.

CITY ITEMS.

Mons. De Long's Fashionable Dancing Academy.

Third and last term of the season. There is ample time for a full quarter, as the academy will remain open until June first. Those who contemplate joining the classes should apply at once as there will be no more pupils taken after March 15th. For particulars please call for circulars at the music stores.

Strong Testimonial.

Messrs. Root & Cady, of Chicago, give the Bradbury Piano a high recommendation. Messrs. R. & C. have a world-wide Musical reputation and are certainly competent to judge of the merits of the various first-class Pianos with which they have been familiar for years. See card, Wamelink & Barr, Agents, No. 12, St. Clair Street.

Concert.

The pupils of Mr. Tetedoux intend to give a concert on Tuesday next. In the list published elsewhere, of those who are to take part in it, we notice several successful singers of former years, and we are told by competent judges that the new ones will not leave the laurels of public favor unrivaled to their elders.

Closing Out Sale.

The immense stock of Ladies' Furs at the first-class and popular Hat and Cap and Ladies' Fur Store of Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street, will be sold at a great reduction. Those who would secure bargains would do well to call without delay.

Wanted,

At once, two good Iron Frame Forgers. Want none but good experienced hands. Constant employment given. Call at 58 Wood street. Day & Hayden.

Also, want four Wrought Iron Bit Forgers Constant employment given. Day & Hayden.

Extraordinary Bargains.

Merrimack prints 31¼ cents, other kinds 25 cents, some as low as 18¾ cents. Yard wide shirting at 25 cents. First rate muslin at 31¼. Ginghams 31¼ cts. Ticklings, checks, sheeting, &c., &c., at the same rates, at Barker's 59 Market street.

Ladies' Furs.

Those who have not yet laid in a supply of Ladies' Furs would do well to call at Wm. Fleming's popular and Fashionable Establishment, without delay, as he is now selling off his immense stock at a great reduction, in order to close out his present stock. Fleming, No. 139 Wood Street.

Magazines, &c.

Godey, for March and Lady and Friend, for March; Ledger, for this week; all the New York dailies and new books at Pittock's.

Cards sold at only 50 cents per dozen at Pittock's.

Notice.

The stockholders of the Phillipsburg and Rochester Steam Ferry Company are requested to meet at the hall of H. W. Cimiotti, in Phillipsburg, Beaver county, on Saturday, February 26th. Committee.

Furniture and S. P. Ware.

This morning at 10 o'clock, will be sold at McClelland's auction, 55 Fifth street, wardrobe, sofas chairs, tables, T. P. and French bedsteads, silver ware, &c.

Cure for Consumption.

Go to Flemin's drug store for the Rev. E. Wilson's great cure for consumption.

Desertion from the Rebel Army.

The numerous and increasing desertions from the rebel armies have a deep significance. It is stated on good authority that for some time back deserters have been coming into GRANT's lines at the rate of six hundred a week, and they have the same story to tell of dissatisfaction, broken spirit, and short allowance. The number is too great for collusion among them to be possible, and it is safe to accept their representations, in every essential particular, as substantially true.

Of the desertions from BEAUREGARD and HARDEE, where the opportunities are much better and the prospect is still more discouraging, we have no positive information. The fair presumption is, these opportunities are improved in the Carolinas and Georgia as they are in Virginia. In this manner the rebel armies must already have become materially weakened, and like a wasting disease of the human frame, that is sure to cause it to succomb, this systematic desertion from the rebel armies, even if no blow should be struck by us, would in a short time lead to them. It is a sort of fatality that necessarily spreads, and ultimately becomes uncontrolable. Desertion is something incident to all armies, and usually is about the same on both sides. But in this case it amounts to a great deal more than what is ordinarily understood from the term. It is disintegration, every hour accelerated, and for motives and causes which do not generally lie at the bottom of desertion. The deserter is usually actuated by a motive every way reprehensible. The side to which he surrend rs himself despise him, and he is seldom trusted by them. But not so with those who come over to our side from the rebels. They are actuated by that motive which we are looking to see manifested by the Southern people, and which is the ground on which peace and unity are to be restored. That principle which in the north can be recognized as honorable and patriotic. It is nearly allied to love for the old flag,—at least, it will soon breed that sentiment and utterly paralyze the arm raised against the Government.

This wholesale desertion is an important agency in solving the question of the war. LEE so understands it, and has recognized the fact by adopting stringent measures in regard to it. In the speeches of the Rebel leaders at the late Richmond meeting, it was referred to as an evil threatening not only the efficiency but the very existence of the Southern armies. The fact has a philosophy and a meaning that cannot be misunderstood. When a ship has labored long in a gale and become shattered and weak, its fate is to go to pieces. There will be a moment when the timbers and planks will begin to part and drift out upon the angry waters. The cause inheres with the situation and circumstances, and nothing can prevent the result, so long as the gale continues. The Rebel cause has reached a pass when disintegration becomes a necessary and fatal consequence. It will continue to the point of absolute exhaustion, unless the cause of it ceases in the cessation of hostilities.

BANQUET TO THE AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL ASSOCIATION.—The banquet to the American Iron and Steel Association, given by the manufacturers of Pittsburgh, last evening, at the Monongahela House, was an elegant affair, and reflected great credit upon the host of that popular hotel, JNO. MCD. CROSSAN, Esq. The tables were spread with most excellent taste, and, we may say, at lavish expense, all the luxuries in and out of season, that could be had, being bountifully provided. The ornamental part of the tables was a triumph of skill, such as is seldom witnessed, as the following description of some of the principal features will demonstrate: Pyramid of Oranges, surmounted by a representation, in iced work, of the gearing and parts of a lever shear, with the workman at his post. Pyramid of Almonds crowned by a complete steam hammer—the "condle patent"—with house over it, stairs for reaching the working lever and operatives in position. Grand pyramid of candied work with top pieces representing an iron blast furnace, of modern style. Another pyramid of same composition surmounted by a complete section of a plate rolling mill, house over the engine, rolls, pinions, screws, master-roller and helpers in proper position for work.

Flowers of rare beauty were lavishly scattered over the board, and, altogether, an entertainment in better taste, we have never witnessed.

Vice President COOPER, of the Association presided, and made an eloquent speech of welcome to the assembled guests, of whom there were about two hundred, representing the iron and steel interest of all parts of the loyal North.

Speeches were made by several gentlemen in response to sentiments, the remarks of all being appropriate to the occasion. The re-union was a pleasant one, and will long be happily remembered.

SOMETHING TO CELEBRATE.—It is proposed in New York to celebrate the replacing of the old flag over Sumter. The proposition is an excellent one, but not for New York alone, Pittsburgh, the city that was first to send troops to the capital, seconds the motion.

As the day for the trial of Mary Harris, who shot a Treasury clerk as Washington some time since, draws near, much interest is excited by the employees of the different departments. Eminent counsel will be employed on both sides. Public opinion is strongly against the prisoner. The trial, it is understood, will come off on the 8th of March. Seats at the court house are being secured at this early a day.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 23, 1865. NO 11

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Canal Around Niagara Falls

A NEW COPYRIGHT LAW

Appointments in Hancock's Corps.

New Regulation About Recruiting.

CASES OF MILITARY OFFICERS.

Captured Rebel Battle Flags.

Presentation to the War Department.

AN INTERESTING CEREMONY.

Secretary of the Treasuryship.

McCULLOUGH NOMINATED.

Rumored Attack on Grant's Lines by Lee

HE GAINS A TEMPORARY SUCCESS.

Capture of Rebel Guerrillas.

ARRIVAL OF REBBL DESERTERS

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.

The joint resolution introduced to-day by Senator Wilson, directs the President to appoint engineers to survey the route of the proposed ship canal around Niagara Falls, and make a proximate of the expense of the work. Ten thousand dollars is appropriated to defray the expenses of the survey.

The bill which passed the Senate to-day amendatory of the copy right act, provides that the copy shall include photographs and their negatives, and that specimens of each work copy-righted shall be sent to the Congressional Library.

The proposed amendment to the Constitution investing Congress with power to lay a duty on articles exported from any State, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, will be reported upon.

The bill to enlarge canals and improve navigation on Western rivers, from Mississippi to Lake Michigan, for military and naval purposes, has been reported on favorably by the Senate Military Committee.

One Lieutenant Colonel, one Captain, one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant and three Surgeons, to-day received appointments in Hancock's corps.

The Honorable Richard W. Thompson having declined the appointment of Judge of the Court of Claims, the President to-day appointed Chas. K. Nottlewick to that position.

Charles Knap, proprietor of the Fort Pitt Foundry, and a heavy government contractor for great guns, gives to-night the largest and most expensive party given for many years in Washington.

By order of the War Department, the Superintendent General of the recruiting service and superintendents of regimental recruiting service will render to the governors and provost marshals of the States and territories consolidated tri-monthly reports, for credits, of men enlisted and re-enlisted by officers of their respective commands, giving their names and by whom enlisted, and for what service, regiment or corps, and for what district or county, subdistrict or town from and where they may wish to be credited. In States having more than one assistant provost marshal, these reports be rendered to assistant provost marshals the division in which the man is to be credited.

The following Western officers have been dismissed the service: Capt. W. B. Dugger, 122d Illinois, for neglect of duty; Capt. Addison D. Sawyer, 2d Indiana, for absence without leave and disobedience of orders; Assistant Surgeon James P. Siddall, 22d Indiana, Lieut. John Weston, 12th Indiana Cavalry, for attempting to defraud the government by certifying to false and fraudulent accounts; First Lieut. Heiskell Laffaud, Quartermaster of the 85th Iowa, for habitual drunkenness, neglect of duty and general worthlessness; First Lieut. Chas. S. Seep, 4th Missouri, for gross intoxication and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

The following officers, for the causes mentioned—absence without leave: Second Lt. Jas. E. C. Covel, 16th Iowa; Second Lt. Harry W. Lee, 16th Iowa; First Lieut. Joseph J. Pumpus, 21st Ohio; First Lieut. Christopher E. Bigbee, 60th Ky. cavalry.

Orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been revoked: Colonel A. Lee Knowlton, 99th Ohio, and he has been honorably discharged; Capt. Albert P. Ransom, Commissary of Subsistence, and he has been restored to his former rank and position in the service; First Lieut. Henry P. George, 32d Wis. cavalry, and he has been honoraly discharged; Capt. Eli F. Scott, 83d Ind., restored with pay from the date at which he rejoins his regiment.

The following officers having made satisfactory defeases to the charges against them, are exempt from dismissal:—Captain Albert M. Green, 6th Kentucky infantry; Surgeon Wm. Upjohn 7th Michigan cavalry; First Lieutenant W. McCormick, 7th Michigan cavalry; Captain W. W. Watts, 46th Ohio veterans; Captain W. A. Therel Crane, 97th Indiana; and Captain D. W. Harvelson, 40th Illinois veterans, have been notified to appear before General Caldwell's commission on pain of dismissal.

Seventeen rebel battle flags, captured in the recent battles before Nashville, were formally presented to the War Department to-day, by their captors, as follows: Adjutant Gere, 5th Minnesota, presented three flags, captured by himself. Lieut. Charles McCleary, 72d Ohio; Lieut. Colwell, 95th Ohio; Lieut. Wm. Simmons, 11th Missouri, and Sergeant Alfred Ramsbottom, 97th Ohio, flag of 2d Missouri, which was captured in a hand-to-hand conflict with a rebel color-bearer. Sergeant Wm. Garrett, 41st Ohio, flag of 13th Mississippi Battery. Corporal James Parks, 11th Missouri, presented stand of rebel colors. Corporal Luther Pattenback, 10th Iowa, flag of 44th Mississippi. Corp. G. W. Welsh, 11th Missouri, flag of the 13th Alabama. Corp. Harrison Collins, 1st Tennessee cavalry, presented the flag belonging to Chalmer's division. Gen. Croxton, in forwarding this flag, says: "The capture was made by Corporal Harrison Collins. The Corporal saw the rebel standard bearer, under the direction of a rebel Major, trying to rally his men. He determined to have the flag, led a charge, killed the Major, routed his men and secured the flag." The Secretary warmly grasped the Corporal by the hand and thanked him for his heroism, Corp. Frank Carr, Co. D, 114th Ohio, recaptured from the rebels a cavalry guidon. "Can you say you captured the old flag?" inquired the Secretary. "Yes," was the reply; "we made a charge and were repulsed. I got into the abattis and could not get out. A fellow came up and asked me to surrender. I wouldn't do it, but put on my bayonet and was going to stand a fight, when the fellow ran and dropped his flag."

Private O. W. Smith, 95th Ohio, presented the battle flag of the 6th Florida. This soldier was one of the first to leap the rebel works, and captured not only the flag but the bearer as well. Private Wm. May, 12th Iowa, captured the flag of Borrold's battery at the battle of Wentwood's Hills. Private Geo. Stokes of the 72d Illinois, captured a rebel battle flag in a charge on the evening of the 15th of December. Private A. J. Sloan, 12th Ohio, captured the flag of the 1st Louisiana battery in the battle of Wentwood's Hills, December 16th, 1864. Private Wm. Moore, 117th Illinois, captured a flag belonging to a battery in Cheatham's command. Private Moore said: I captured this flag on the sixteenth, when we charged works, routed the rebels, and started them over Brentwood hills. The color bearer was in a small line of rebels, and was trying to climb the hills. I shed my knapsack to go out for him, and captured him and a captain of the same regiment too. Private J. Holcomb, 41st Ohio Volunteers, captured General Gibson's rank flag, denoting grade. Brigadier-General Gray said:—"In behalf of the Government of the United States I return to you its thanks, and the thanks of the people, for your noble gallantry; accept also the gratitude of this department for yourselves, and for your comrades in arms. The Adjutant General will be ordered to change the flags with the inscription, you have this morning given, so as to connect your own individual history with the noble actions in which they were captured. He will also be instructed to present each one of you a medal of honor, to be worn by you as a token of recognition of your gallantry and distinguished services. I wish you all a safe return to your homes, and that you may long live to enjoy in peace the victories which have been won by you and your companions in arms. Lieutenant, I return you and your command the thanks of the Department and Government, and you will make known to them the high estimation in which their services are held. The Adjutant General was then ordered to give each of the captors a furlough of thirty days.

Authority has been given to officers actually in the field, who are without means for paying for subsistence stores purchased from the Commissary, and have over one month's pay due, to draw for themselves and their authorized private servants present in the field with them, one regular army ration per day, on ordinary ration returns, officer drawing rations, will deduct from his pay account for each month, and the number of rations drawn, in kind, during the month and the amount of such deduction shall be transferred to the Subsistence Department from the Pay Department.

The President will send to the Senate tomorrow the nomination of Hugh McCullough, as Secretary of the Treasury.

There are rumors to-night that on yesterday Lee made an attack on General Grant's line, gaining a temporary success.

Twenty-six guerrillas, belonging to Kinchloe's band, were captured yesterday in a skirmish, near Manassas, by a detachment of the 8th Illinois cavalry. Two guerrillas were killed. Union loss, two slightly wounded.

One hundred and fifty-five deserters arrived here to-day from City Point. Over five hundred and fifty have reached Washington within the last four days.

The Capture of Charleston

INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

Two-thirds of the City Burned.

Capture of a Blockade Runner.

The correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Charleston Harbor under date of the 18th, gives an interesting account of the occupation of Charleston by the Union forces from which we extract the following particulars, as reported to him by Gen. Gilmore's Staff:

Early last evening, Brigadier General Schimmelfennig, Commanding the Northern District of the Department of the South, discovered some indications which led him to believe the rebels were about to evacuate Charleston and his defences, and he accordingly ordered his pickets and picket-boats to keep a bright lookout, and report immediately any movement on the part of the enemy.

About half-past three a. m., this morning, a terrific explosion took place in Charleston which shook every ship in the harbor and off the bar, and almost simultaneously with the explosion, flames broke out, and could be distinguished in every quarter of the city. It appears the first explosion took place at the Wilmington Depot the fire from which rapidly communicated with the adjacent buildings, fearing a general conflagration of all the dwelling houses in the vicinity, and it was whilst the officials and inhabitants were trying to extinguish this fire that the second explosion took place, which resulted so disastrously, causing such terrible loss of life among women, children, who are represented as having been horribly mutilated, and presenting a spectacle sickening to behold.

About six o'clock this morning, Gen. Schimmelfennig moved his forces up to and occupied the city and its defences. The formidable earth-works on James Island were found abandoned, and the guns spiked. This damage can, however, be easily repaired.

At eight o'clock this morning a detachment was sent to take possession of Fort Sumter, and raise the flag which General Anderson hauled down nearly four years ago. At precisely nine o'clock the flag was raised, amidst deafening cheers, by one of General Gilmore's staff. The flag-staff, I believe, is the same that has been shot away, and it was necessary to improvise one with the oar of a boat.

As fast as General Schimmelfaennig's forces could be thrown into the city they worked to put out the fire which, up to the time of leaving, was raging fiercely in different parts of the city, presenting an appearance of horror frightful to behold. Old men, women and children rushing frantically to and fro, in an agony of despair, in the midst of the flames, and the killing and mutilating of their friends.

The last of rear guard of the rebels left Charleston at 4 a. m. in this morning, and there are various rumors and conjectures as to their destination, but the prevalent opinion is that they intend concentrating in the vicinity of Florence, to which point they have railroad communication from Charleston, unless it has been recently destroyed by the expedition sent to Bull's Bay.

It is impossible to estimate the amount of cotton destroyed by the fire, but thousand bales were collected in different parts of the city and set on fire almost simultaneously with the first explosion, and the rebels intended to burn the city to the ground, despite of the immense amount of property and thousands of children and old men, of which class the inhabitants of Charleston is now almost entirely composed; in fact it was the opinion of General Gilmore's staff that in all probability two-thirds of the city would be destroyed before the fire could be extinguished with the imperfect means, for rebuilding it, at hand.

It is impossible at this period to estimate the amount of ordnance captured; but, from the fact that the rebels left in a great hurry, it is reasonable to suppose it is very large. Probably several hundred pieces of artillery have fallen into our possession. The forts already occupied were not seriously injured. Great care has been taken, and every precaution used, to guard against the explosion of torpedoes, as soon as that which took place at Fort Fisher. Several light draft gunboats, at Fort Sumter, have already commenced fishing for torpedoes in the vicinity of Fort Sumter, and are gradually fishing them up, and placing them on shore.

Admiral Dahlgren was the first officer to run up to the city, where he arrived at about two o'clock p. m. Gen. Q. A. Gilmore followed soon after in the steamer W. W. Coit, and had an interview with Gen. Schimmelfennig, he being the first general officer in the city, and being for the present in command. It is supposed that Beauregard evacuated Charleston to concentrate and give Sherman battle. The remains of the iron clads were found, which the enemy destroyed by blowing them up, previous to the evacuation.

The blockade runner Cyrene just arrived from Nassau fell into our hands, and two others were expected to run in on the night of the 18th. The first flag over Fort Sumter was raised by Capt. Henry M. Bragg, A. D. C. on Gen. Gilmore's staff, having for a staff an oar and a boat hook lashed together. The houses in the lower part of the city were completely riddled by our shot and shell.

The *Herald's* letter from off Charleston, on the 18th inst., says, this morning, as we lay at our anchorage, surrounded by blockaders, our attention was attracted by a vivid flash illuminating the whole western horizon, disclosing in the darkness immediately fragments flying in all directions, followed by a dense column of smoke and flame, and soon the report of the terrible explosive shook was discernable in the fleet. Immediately after it other fires were to be seen in several parts of the city, and it was supposed that Sherman had made his appearance in the rear of the city or that the enemy were evacuating it. Shortly after daylight the evacuation of Charleston was discovered by the videttes on James Island. The agreeable tidings were immediately communicated to Gen. Schimmelfennig and preparations at once made for occupation.

At ten o'clock this morning the city and fortifications were possessed by a portion of Gen. Schimmelfennig's command, from James and Morris Islands. The time of the evacuation is not precisely known, though the Union pickets on James Island report an unusual stir at Forts Sumter and Moultrie during the entire night, and the last troops were reported to have left at six in the morning. There was but one known practical exhibition of Moscow devotion, and that was in the case of a devoted owner who fired his own fine cotton ports, and took his departure with the rear guard of the enemy. The portion of the city exposed to our shells is almost in ruins, and had long been abandoned by its occupants. The buildings are either entirely demolished or so much destroyed as to necessitate their entire reconstruction. The streets are filled with rubbish, and here and there a shell or solid shot exhibits itself as the agent of such destruction.

The French in Mexico.

Mexicans Determined to Fight it Out.

Juarez Urges Them to Stand Firm.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.

Advices from the Northern States of Mexico to the 6th, present the people there as still firm in their adherence to the Constitutional Government and determined to resist the imperial invaders. The States of Chihuahua, Sonora and Sinola were entirely clear of any French soldiers, with the exception of a small force in the town of Mazatlan, in the latter place.

The city of Chahuahua is the present Capital of the Republic, and Juarez and all his cabinet officers are located there, exercising their functions in security. There are about 16,000 republican troops in the States of Sonoboa, Durango Chahuhua and others in Sonora.

On the first of January President Juarez issued a spirited proclamation, declaring his determination to maintain the republic, and urging the people to stand firm in its support.

FROM RICHMOND.

Capture of Columbia.

The Rebel Treasury Effects Removed

REPORTS OF GRANT'S MOVEMENTS

The Wretched Condition of the Roads

THE SUFFERERS BY THE INVASION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Employment of Negroes as Soldiers.

Affairs in Gen. Thomas' Department

WHAT HIS INTENTIONS ARE.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 22.

Richmond papers of the 20th have been received. The news is mainly anticipated by telegraph from City Point. In addition to what has already been published regarding the evacuation and capture of Columbia, the *Examiner* says:

"On Thursday before the enemy's occupation, ten trains were run from Columbia to Charleston. It is supposed that all the effects of the Treasury Department were brought off. There has been a report prevalent that the plates for engraving treasury notes had fallen into the hands of the enemy, but the report traced to some negroes who escaped from Columbia and on reaching Kingsville told the story to the telegraph operator there, who sent it thus authenticated over the wire to Richmond. Mr. Jamison, agent of the Treasury Department, has communicated with the authorities here, from Charlotte, and makes no mention of the loss of the engraver's plates.

Concerning Grant's movements, the *Examiner* says:—We understand that Grant shows no disposition to resume offensive operations and has withdrawn to his works this side of Hatcher's Run. The condition of the roads renders the success of any important movement doubtful. The ground is now thoroughly thawed and rotten. It is almost impossible for cavalry and artillery, and exceedingly difficult for the movement of infantry. Scouts from within Grant's lines report the movements of troops backwards and forwards between our right and City Point. These transfers of troops occur frequently, but rather are generally for the purpose of relief. It is not likely that any advance on the part of the enemy will again be made for several weeks. The enemy is erecting strong works on his newly acquired ground on Hatcher's Run.

From the *Whig*—Among those who have suffered severely from Sherman's invasion in South Carolina is Wm. Gilmore Simms, Esq., the well known novelist and poet. In the first confusion, and before the wanton destruction of his residence, and he accordingly ordered his pickets and picket-boats to keep a bright lookout, and report immediately any movement on the part of the enemy.

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Capture of Fort Anderson.

OFFICIAL FROM ADMIRAL PORTER.

UNION LOSSES VERY LIGHT.

A Successful Ruse.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.

The Navy Department has received the following from Admiral Porter:

United States Flag Ship Malvern, Cape Fear River, Feb. 19.—Sir: I have the honor to report the surrender and evacuation of Fort Anderson. General Schofield advanced from Smithville with 8,000 men, on the 17th. At the same time I attacked the works by water, placing the monitor Montauk opposite the works and enfilading with the Pawtucket, Pacific, Unadilla and Pequot, and allowing the gunboats to get under way. The fort fired briskly, but was quieted by sunset. On the 18th, at 8 o'clock I moved up closer, the Montauk leading, followed by the Huron, McMan, Sassacus, Ponotusic, Monatinge, Senafer, Unadilla, Pawtucket, Osceola, Shawmuit, Seneca, Wyac, Chippewa and Little Ada, and kept up a heavy fire through the day till late in the afternoon. The enemy's batteries were silenced by three o'clock, though we kept up fire until dark. We also fired through the night, in the meantime Gen. Schofield was working in the rear of the rebels to cut them off. The latter did not wait for the end, but evacuated the fort in the night, taking five or six pieces of light artillery with them, and everything else of any value. On the night of the 19th one of our monitors that were near by went in and hoisted the flag on the ramparts, when the firing ceased from our batteries. There were 23 guns mounted in Fort Anderson and a quantity of ammunition. We lost but three killed and five wounded.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear Admiral.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.

The Navy Department to-day received information that Lieutenant Commanding Z. Cushing constructed a mock monitor so closely resembling the real thing that no difference could be detected at a distance of one hundred yards. On Saturday night, the 18th, about eleven o'clock, the vessel was taken up within about two hundred yards of the fort and sent afloat. As there was a strong flood tide, it moved up the river and passed the fort as if under slow steam. At the time the army had worked about two-thirds of the distance around and in the rear of the fort. The rebels not dreaming that their communications cut off both by land and water, hastily escaped by the only avenue open to them, leaving their guns unspiked and their magazine uninjured.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

Comments of London and Paris Papers

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.

The London *Daily Telegraph* says it was reported on Wednesday, that the French Emperor had caused several war steamers to go in chase of the Confederate steam ram Olinde, now on her way to Europe. The report that the French Emperor had started from the channel on the same mission.

The London press has received orders to say that public opinion cannot fail to see in the false news, contradicted by the *Monitor*, of the resignation of the French Emperor of France, a maneuver of the English journals to excite sentiments of hostility in North America against French policy and Maximilian's empire, and thus to avert the danger which threatens England in the direction of Canada by a civil war.

A Paris letter to the London *Times* says: When the French minister, M. Mercier, was recalled from Washington, the Americans were led to understand that no new agent would be accredited until Mr. Lincoln should have recognized the Emperor of Mexico. This recognition has not been forthcoming.

The British *Army and Navy Gazette* says: Lee must not let the enemy occupy Wilmington if he intends to hold on to Richmond.

Affairs at Savannah.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.

The *Herald's* Hilton Head special of the 18th says: There is no news at Savannah. Affairs are quiet. The loyal feeling develops so slowly that it cannot be detected. Mayor Arnold, Dr. Willis, and Mr. Henry Brigham, three most eminent citizens of Savannah, leave in a few days for Washington, to present a statement of the situation of affairs to the President, and lay before him some suggestions.

The detective police have arrested a man by the name of Wright, charged with setting fire to the building that started the great fire at Savannah.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders—Report of the Condition of the Company During 1864—Exciting Debate on the Management, &c.—A Committee to Examine into the Affairs of the Company Appointed.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held on Tuesday morning at Sansom street Hall, Philadelphia.

Hon. Alexander Henry, Mayor of the city, was called to the chair, and Edward Smith, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

The eleventh annual report was read by the Secretary. The following condensed statements will exhibit the earnings and expenses of the company during 1864:

EARNINGS.

From Passengers (first-class).....	$3,239,990 77	
From Passengers (emig'l).....	91,904 37	
		$3,331,895 14
From U. S. Troops.....		511,777 38
From U. S. Mails.....		76,850 16
From expresses (under contract).....	75,000 00	
Extra Expresses (freight).....	269,511 12	
		345,511 12
General Freight.....		10,361,939 32
Miscellaneous sources.....		128,148 04
Total Earnings.....		$14,759,057 66

EXPENSES.

For ordinary expenditures.....	$2,624,916 58	
For erection of passenger and freight station, and extension of existing buildings.....	406,614 79	
		3,031,531 37

MOTIVE POWER.

For ordinary repairs and renewals, including 19 new engines, costing $231,545 88; also erection of machine shops at West Philadelphia.....	2,536,668 79	
For additional tools and shop machinery, chiefly outfit of Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.....	105,693 56	
For additional locomotives purchased for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.....	613,691 97	
		3,256,053 32
Maintenance of Cars.....		2,093,991 04
Maintenance of Road.....		2,248,768 13
General Expenses.....		152,509 53
Total Expenditures.....		$10,693,944 19

RECAPITULATION.

Gross Earnings.....	$14,759,057 66
Total Expenses.....	10,693,944 19
Leaving Balance.....	$4,065,113 47

The gross revenues of the line for 1864 are equal to $41,226 per week on main line of road, and exceed, in the aggregate, those of 1863, $2,857,941 75. This increase is $1,650 for upon passengers and emigrants; $1,281 99 upon United States mails; $1,759,737 35 upon ordinary freight; $42,839 00 upon express freight. A decrease occurs in miscellaneous receipts of $33,045 99, and in United States troops of $2,910 30.

The whole number of passengers carried over the road during the year was 2,366,213, and the average distance traveled by each passenger 62 miles.

The number of tons of freight moved (including 470,000 tons of fuel and other materials transported for the Company) was 2,784,576, embracing 1,086,779 tons of coal.

The increase in the coal trade is 183,580 tons and the whole tonnage of the road exceeds that of last year 310,500 tons.

The ordinary expenditures for working and maintaining the Pennsylvania Railroads were $8,264,639 65, which is equal to 55 7-10 per cent. of its revenue, or 72 4-10 per cent., including all the expenditures made for the Philadelphia and Erie line and the outfit of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

The earnings of the companies canals were $308,615 23 against $288,156 52 in 1863. The expense were $110,555 52, showing a loss of 1,940 60 during 1864. The income from the canals during the previous year was $75,217 80.

The Company has expended upon the maintenance and improvement of the Pittsburgh and they came in possession of them, $1,696,985 22, and received $1,701,811 34 in tolls for their use.

The earnings of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad in 1864 were:

From passengers.....	$479,822 41
From troops.....	91,880 18
From freight.....	1,146,005 21
From express matter.....	16,345 10
From mails.....	14,330 03
From miscellaneous sources.....	44,163 71
Total Earnings.....	$1,791,146 93

The operating expenses during the same time were.....

Fuel in Motive Power.....	$217,246 93
" Motive Power.....	284,698 75
" Maintenance of Way.....	284,166 21
" For Maintenance of Cars.....	32,485 91
33 per cent. discount on loan to meet interest on bonds, taxes, &c.....	353,703 53
Total.....	$1,171,302 78

Showing a loss in operating the line, of $45,156 85.

The line was not opened for business until the 17th of October last, the beginning of the inclement season of the mountainous region, it was found, and the road in bad order for track, insufficient sidings and shops to meet the wants of the transportation department; hence the expenses have been enhanced, much extra cost and have necessarily been confined to the accommodation of its local traffic during the present year, and we have therefore no evidence of what may be expected hereafter from this great work.

The earnings and expenses of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for its several lines, are as follows:

From Pennsylvania Railroad and branches.....	$14,759,057 66
From Pennsylvania Canals.....	308,615 23
From Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.....	1,131,147 08
Total.....	$16,198,830 00
Of the net profits of the year there has been applied $1,523,677 to the payment of two semi-annual dividends of five per cent.; $1,113,024 63 to dividends to Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad Company, and $2,000,000 to the reduction of its debt, taxes upon dividends, &c.

The expen

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain and colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands, and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest, mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

On to Richmond.

SHERMAN, has taken up a bee-line for Richmond. He neither tarries by the way, garrisons the places he takes, nor diverges to the right or left, but, with face sharp-set toward Richmond, goes right onward.

From Columbia it was supposed he would go to Florence, then to Wilmington. But he has gone to neither place, but is pushing to Raleigh, the point we indicated some days since, as the intermediate one in his march. The distance, by the route he will take, will not much exceed two hundred miles. Arrived there, he will be little over one hundred and fifty miles from Petersburg. He therefore had between three and four hundred miles to march from Columbia. Ten miles a day would be a good average, so that the time at best will be not much, if any, less than a month.

But is not entirely safe to undertake to predict what SHERMAN will do, or where he will go, from his previous course. In this instance, however, it is safe to say he is bound for Richmond, by the shortest route and in the quickest time. At Raleigh or vicinity he will probably be joined by SCHOFIELD'S corps, and perhaps by other forces.

What has become of BEAUREGARD and HARDEE, and the forces under them, is not known. They will, of course, attempt to form a junction and reinforce LEE. Their united force would probably reach sixty thousand. It is to be presumed that SHERMAN has been sufficiently awake on this point, and that it will be through extraordinary exertion if they succeed in forming a junction. That they will be able to reach Richmond is scarcely probable. In the movements of this large Rebel force centers no inconsiderable share of the interest of the campaign.

—Rebel dispatches say there is a race between SHERMAN and HARDEE for Florence. This we do not credit. Even if it were so, we would take odds on SHERMAN. He had twenty miles the shortest distance to go, and two days more time to perform it in. A force may have gone in that direction, but we do not credit the report that SHERMAN'S army has done so.

Our Debt and How to Pay It.

In a late debate in the United States Senate Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, said:

"It is now manifest that Congress must hereafter act upon new principles in framing revenue laws. No longer will we have controversies about protecting idleness to industry. Our debt, and the necessities of taxation will be ample protection. During the war the inflation of paper money, and the withdrawal into the army of a vast number of operatives, will leave ample and profitable employment for all others. We now need labor, and it wants no protection. It can protect itself. Everywhere it is profitably employed. But we want money. Our laws hereafter will be revenue laws. The only principle upon which our laws hereafter be based will be to produce the largest revenue from sources least burdensome to the people. * * * The principle to be adopted now, while we are so much in debt, is to levy the rate of duty which will yield the largest revenue. The great want of the Government is revenue, whether that revenue comes to us in the form of duties on imported goods, or whether it is yielded to us in the form of internal revenue, it equally sustains the public credit. There is no basis of public credit, and there is no mode by which we can sustain the public credit, there is no mode by which we can pay the National debt, except by heavy taxes. I do not like any class of men to seek to evade their portion of the duty. Whosoever they may be, they are the common enemies of the country. Those who, during the past year, evaded the income tax all over this country, those who seek in any way to evade their portion of the taxes, are the common enemies of the country."

Senator SHERMAN approaches the true point, but falls fatally short of it. "The great want of the Government," he says, "is revenue," and he seems to think that it is possible to have a revenue tariff and the country still be able to support the requisite internal taxation to maintain the public credit. This is utterly impracticable, and the fact that the matter is not better understood by a leading Senator, is not calculated to inspire public confidence. His plan would emphatically be dropping the substance for the shadow; for the idea of a revenue tariff is in direct conflict with the idea of successful internal taxation.

Unless the country is prosperous, and the great branches of business are productive, the idea of internal revenue in any considerable degree is a mere delusion. It is a plain as the unclouded sun at noon-day that under a mere revenue tariff the great branches of business cannot prosper. They have prepared under the protection which the rate of exchange has afforded. It is a fact of startling significance, *that within the last few days, in view of the decline of this protection, by the cheapening of gold, and the near approach of the day when this protection will cease altogether, and the flood of foreign competition will rush in, several furnaces and iron mills in Western Pennsylvania have stopped operations!* Probably in the last year these establishments paid to the Government not less than one hundred thousand dollars internal taxes each, not one cent of which will it hereafter get, and simply because, under inadequate duties, we will buy abroad instead of manufacturing at home.

Nor is this all. Laborers are thrown out of employment, and the income tax receives a blow. The ability of these operatives to pay is diminished, and the effect of this semi-free trade is communicated to the agricultural interest. The direct tendency is to involve every interest in ruin—and it *will surely come, unless adequate protection is given to American capital and labor.*

We plead not for the iron interest any more than for every other, for every other is equally interested. It is the iron interest that will feel first the effect of this suicidal policy of inadequate protection. The others will have their turn in quick succession.

It is not a question of protection, *per se*, for manufacturers. It is a financial question for the Government. It must have this year, and for years to come, not less than four hundred and fifty millions from internal taxation. It will be impossible to realise one-half that amount, with our manufacturers subjected to the foreign competition certain to be let in upon them under a tariff framed for revenue. The mills, of every description, to a great extent, will stop. They can will, therefore, be just so much less to tax, and the agricultural interest will have to bear the burden, and that, too, under diminished prices for everything produced.

Give the country adequate protection and there will be universal prosperity, as there now is—not for one class, but for all classes. But by adopting Senator SHERMAN'S idea of "revenue in the form of duty on imported goods," you strike a death blow to the great interests through whose prosperity alone the national faith can be preserved. The idea carried into practice will give you a few million collected from duties, but will lose you permanently the thousands of millions represented by the taxed products of our capital and labor.

Will Mr. SHERMAN—will every Senator—every Representative—give the subject the attention its gravity requires?

Competition with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad North.

The President of the Senate Monday laid before that body resolutions of the Legislature of Maryland, remonstrating against the application to Congress for a national charter to build a railroad from the District of Columbia across the territory of that State, to some point on the Northern Central Railroad. The protest ably drawn, and sets forth the favor of the State and authorities and citizens of Maryland, to which the Northern Central road is indebted for its success over pecuniary difficulties, which would have been fatal without such generous intervention, and protests the right of Maryland to withhold her consent. To the substantial arguments in favor of the scheme, the resolutions oppose a number of considerations of more or less weight.

Letter From Steubenville.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, February 20th, 1865.

Yesterday was a day long to be remembered in the annals of Steubenville. The organization of a Freedmen's Aid Association, and the farewell address of our beloved friend and faithful pastor, Rev. J. B. Patterson. The first named excited interest, from the fact that the people of this vicinity are not found wanting when appeals for their sympathy and aid are made in behalf of any good cause. The meeting was held in the 1st Presbyterian Church, and was denominated by those present "highly interesting." The Constitution as prepared and read by the Secretary of the Committee previously appointed, was adopted without a dissenting will. One amendment only being proposed, the substance of which was to urge the necessity of doing what they could immediately, as the case was urgent. Then a committee of three was chosen, who retired to nominate officers. After their unanimous election it was decided that they should convene again—this Monday afternoon—and appoint seventeen lady solicitors, whose business would be to canvass the several wards, and collect money, books, clothing, or such articles which would be of use to the suffering blacks, keeping a faithful record of all contributions, and reporting the same to the next regular meeting of the society. It does not stand alone, but is recognized as an auxiliary to the one in Pittsburgh, and expects to co-operate with it in the good work. During the time it was in session, several speeches were made by different gentlemen, some of which deserve more than a passing notice. The Rev. Mr. Fraser gave us some insight into the peculiar characteristics of the negro race from the stores of his personal experience. In his own language, "there are certain relations which I would not be willing to enter into with some *white* people, yet this does not prove the negro to be a race so intellectually inferior that he may not attain to that position for which his Creator designed him; neither does it cancel our duty to him, as a brother, whose soul Christ died to save." Rev. Mr. Clokey, of the U. P. Church, followed in some very appropriate remarks.

The Rev. A. M. Reid, of the Female Seminary, addressed the people in more than his usual impressive style which seemed to have the desired effect. At its close "a solemn stillness reigned" while he read (or rather repeated) that beautiful and touching hymn,

"A poor wayfaring man of grief," &c.

There are some scenes in our lives which are never forgotten, while others pass before us as mists like a series of dissolving views, leaving no impression there. But who, in all that crowded assembly last evening, would blot out from his memory, even if he could, the picture spread before him? Those eager, inquiring eyes turned upon our minister for the last time, as they listened to the words of comfort, peace and love, which fell warm and full from his lips, will never be forgotten. His last petition to the Throne of Grace for the people of his first love, and the fervent, affectionate farewell will ever be treasured in their hearts, and their prayer is, that "when Gabriel's trump shall sound," and the books are opened, that his name, too, will then meet their view, and a Heavenly voice will say, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joys of thy Lord." ROSE.

The Freedmen.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

Yesterday Dr. Passavant, our well known, untiring, energetic philanthropist, handed me the following note, just received, from Lieut. Geiresheimer, formerly a member of his congregation in this city, asking me to do what I could in the circumstances. I was just trying to get off some things to Nashville. But who could resist such an appeal? After consulting with some of the officers of our Association, it has been determined to get off as speedily as possible something valuable now on hand. Glad, right glad, am I that owing to several boxes and pa kages having come in from the surrounding country, we have a small supply to send to the relief of these destitute ones.

ROANOKE ISLAND, N. C., Jan. 30, 1865.

Dear Brother Passavant:

Knowing how much interest you take in the sufferings of others, I thought I would try to enlist your special sympathy in behalf of the "Roanoke Colony." This colony consists of about four thousand freedmen, the greater number of them are most pitiably destitute. Many have returned from their rebels to late to prepare for the winter, and many are still coming.

The condition of these latter is enough to melt hearts of stone. Women are often so thinly clad as to make them blush for shame, many wearing such articles of male attire as they can get from soldiers. Oh! Mr. Passavant, I wish you would come and see for yourself, then you could do justice when you plead their cause. How would I love to see our church in Pennsylvania take the lead in this matter. New England is doing much for their education and comfort, but it is only a drop in the sea. So many are sick that it is impossible to make them all comfortable, even in a small degree, with the means at hand.

If we could but get a quantity of second-hand bedding and clothing we could do so much good. Will you not use your influence? I know you will, and God will help you.

Any boxes sent by the Freedmen's Association do all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of these poor creatures. If you succeed, in order to have the goods come safely direct "to Lieutenant Charles A. Geiresheimer, 103d Pennsylvania Volunteers, Roanoke Island, N. C.," contents to be distributed among the suffering Freedmen in Roanoke Colony."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. A. GEIRESHEIMER,

Lieut. 103d Regt. Penn. Vols.

I have no time or opportunity to inquire what Freedmen's Association is operating at Pittsburgh, but this is a matter of very little consequence. The people are evidently in need, and this clearly indicates our duty.

The unselfish people to lay hand. These appeals in regard to the physical sufferings of those poor people are liable to divert us from the more important duty of providing for their intellectual, moral and spiritual wants. Teachers, school houses, missionaries—men and women to guide them to Knowledge, Virtue, Holiness, Heaven—funds to counsel, direct, plan for them, till they get started—this is their great need. In order to send such, funds are absolutely necessary. A few have responded nobly, but where are the ninety and nine? Thus far Pittsburgh and Allegheny have done nothing. Is there no one in all this city that can compare with this agonizing cry of four millions of heathen at our very door—crying for the bread of life—for knowledge—for salvation?

I was greatly rejoiced this morning to hear that a few of the ladies of this neighborhood, as they were about moving, are making vigorous preparations for a Sanitary Fair in the early Spring, for the Freedmen and the colored soldiers. What would be more appropriate? What more honorable to the manliness, the intelligence, the piety of these despised but rising people among us? Will not every friend of the Freedmen give them a kind word and a helping hand, that this noble undertaking, small in its beginning, may be creditable to Pittsburgh and Allegheny. I appeal especially to the ladies who responded so promptly and efficiently to my call at the meeting at Dr. Howard's church.

Only one word more. The housewives and needle books begin to come, though still very slowly. Let every mark every woman—ought not every mother and saving young woman among the freed people to have one of these necessaries of life? As yet we have not received seventy in all. JOS. S. TRAVELLI.

General Intelligence.

The *Weekly Register* has the following: "We have been shown a piece of copper ore which was taken from the oil well on Goodman's farm, on Ray's Run, in Washington county, Ohio, about thirty or forty miles below this city, at a depth of ninety feet from the surface. The copper ore already taken from the hole bored for an oil well, is said to be very valuable, and future operations may disclose a mine of wealth. Operations are still going forward."

The Richmond *Whig* charges General Grant with "telling one of the most stupendous falsehoods on record; to wit: that Messrs. Hunter and Stephens had expressed themselves to him in a manner indicating a desire to return to the Yankee Union."

Judge Ramsey, of the Ohio Supreme Court, the only remaining State official of Copperhead proclivities, has resigned.

The experiment adopted at Newbern last year by the Treasury Department, of leasing abandoned plantations to both white and black persons, who were placed on an equal footing in this respect, has brought forth results highly favorable to the blacks. In the important report just published by Colonel Heaton, the superintending Treasury Agent, he says: "The sanguine expectation too often indulged in, that legislation may how be exclusively depended upon, as the sovereign antidote for all the temporal ills the freedman is heir to, is fallacious and visionary."

The New York *Tribune* says Charleston has "fallen, not because its walls were weaker, or its harbor less impregnably protected, or the spirit of its people less implacably inimical to the Union they conspired to destroy; but fallen because the rebellion was failing; because the great States just had parted themselves into an insurgent Confederacy were riven asunder; because there was no longer a country behind the city; because Charleston stood now for itself alone, and could become only the unvalued spoil of an army marching past it instead of the coveted trophy of a great force spending its strength to surpass the possession of a fortified stronghold."

Gen. Terry's troops are still holding what were the rebel outworks up to the 11th instant, and from their proximity to the main line of the enemy, Hoke is kept under close surveillance. For certain military reasons, this state of things is absolutely necessary at present.

American Iron and Steel Association.

SECOND QUARTERLY MEETING

Address of President E. B. Ward.

LIST OF MEMBERS PRESENT.

Resolutions Introduced.

AN INTERESTING DISCUSSION.

FIRST DAY.

The second quarterly meeting of the American Iron and Steel Association convened in this city yesterday morning, at the Board of Trade Rooms, Third National Bank Building, Wood street. The object of the Association may be briefly stated to be to procure, regularly, the statistics of the trade both at home and abroad; to provide for the mutual interchange of information and experience, both scientific and practical; to collect and preserve all works relating to iron and steel, and to form a complete cabinet of ores, limestones and coals; to encourage the formation of such schools as are designed to give the young iron master a proper and thorough scientific training, preparatory to engaging in practical operations. And, generally, to take all proper measures for advancing the interests of the trade in all its branches. The history of the present Association is a brief one. It was organized on the 16th of November, 1864, in the city of Philadelphia, the meeting being attended by representatives of iron and steel firms in nearly all of the loyal States. The office of the Association is located in Philadelphia, where are also the Library, Cabinet, &c. The regular meetings of the Association are to be held on the fourth Wednesday of February, May, August and November, in each year, the place of meeting to be designated by a vote of the Association at a meeting held previous thereto. The affairs of the Association are conducted by a board of thirty managers, who are chosen annually by ballot.

The meeting yesterday was called to order at eleven o'clock, by E. B. Ward, Esq., of Detroit, President of the Association. Mr. Ward read a most interesting address to the Association, relative to matters of special importance to the great iron and steel trade of the country. The address commences as follows:

GENTLEMEN—Since our last meeting Congress has convened, and some of our members, myself included, have spent some time in Washington, with a view of learning, as far as possible, the policy that is likely to govern the deliberations of Congress in reference to our interests.

I regret to say that there is quite a strong free trade element in that body, and, were we free from a national debt, it is not probable that a protective policy would find many friends to assist. A revenue bill is now before Congress, which provides for the increase of internal tax *twenty per cent.* and on nearly all American manufactures, making no provision for an increase of duty on foreign imports. Considerable effort has been made to increase the duty on iron, the importance of increasing the *impost duty* to the same extent that *excise duties* are increased on home products, and, I hope, with some success. I do not, however, think that there will be any increase of import duty on rails beyond the increase of internal revenue tax to be levied by a bill just passed the House of Representatives, and possibly we shall get none at all. Unlike those of other countries, our people are not educated to free trade by experience, or they have come to the conclusion that financial convulsions and pecuniary disasters are the desirable and inevitable conditions incident to free government. Be this as it may, they seem to have resolved, once more, to experiment on our industry with a view of ascertaining if we have vigor in impetus and power to our next financial crash that has scarcely been dreamed of by the political economists of the Continental condition is getting worse every day. Our imports for 1864 were $325,500,000 in coin value, or $657,000,000 in currency, and our exports, exclusive of specie were about $275,000,000, which leaves a balance of $381,400,000 in currency, or $190,700,000 in coin against us, to be paid hereafter.

At the conclusion of the reading of the address, on motion of B. F. Jones, Esq., George H. Thurston, Esq. was appointed Assistant Secretary.

R. H. Lamborn, Esq., Secretary of the Association, then called the roll, when the following gentlemen answered:

Messrs. D. J. Morrell and E. Y. Townsend, Cambria Iron Works, Johnstown, Pa.

J. B. Moorhead, Portsterling Iron Company.

J. B. Moorhead, of J. B. Moorhead & Co.

J. M. Kennedy, Lehigh Crane Iron Company.

J. C. Lewis, J. Mcb. Bailey and R. Dalzell, of Lewis, Bailey & Dalzell, Pittsburgh.

R. H. Marshal and J. I. Bennett, of Graff, Bennett & Co., Pittsburgh.

C. M. Atkins, of C. M. Atkins & Co.

G. F. McCleane and M. K. Moorhead, of Moorhead & Co., Pittsburgh.

G. H. Holtzman, of Lyon, Shorb & Co, Pittsburgh.

P. Kerr, Belmont Iron Works.

A. J. Hull and M. Graff, of Reese, Graff & Dull, Pittsburgh.

C. B. Herron and John W. Chalfant, of Spang, Chalfant & Co., Pittsburgh.

G. W. Hallman, of Hallman, Rahm & Co., Pittsburgh.

Jas. M. Cooper and C. G. Hussey, of Hussey, Wells & Co., Pittsburgh.

Isaac Jones and Jno. L. Boyd, of Jones, Boyd & Co.

W. H. Brown and Geo. Reis, of Reis, Brown & Berger.

John Ward, of Wm. Ward & Co.

E. Y. Townsend and D. J. Morrell, of Blair Iron and Coal Company.

H. Lloyd and Geo. Black, of Lloyd, Black & Co., Pittsburgh.

Chas. L. Wood and L. Matthews, of James Wood & C., Pittsburgh.

E. B. Ward, of Wyandotte Rolling Mills, Michigan; Chicago Rolling Mills, Chicago; Eureka Iron Company, Wyandotte, Michigan.

G. Atkinson, Brady's Bend Iron Works.

O. Phillips, of Wharton, Bro. & Co., Pittsburgh.

James Laughlin, I. B. Laughlin, H. A. Laughlin and B. F. Jones, of Jones & Laughlin, Pittsburgh.

James Park, jr., of Park, Bros. & Co., Pittsburgh.

William Smith, of Smith Park & Co., Pittsburgh.

William H. Shoenberger and Thos. S. Blair, of J. H. Shoenberger & Co., Pittsburgh.

Thomas Wood, of Allen, Wood & Co., Philadelphia.

C. M. Atkins, of Atkins, Lanagan & Co., Pittsburgh.

A. Roberts, of A. & P. Roberts & Co., Philadelphia.

J. M. Kennedy, of Freedom Iron Company, Lewiston, Pa.

C. Zug, of Sable Iron Works, Pittsburgh.

Hiram Haddeman, of Chickee's Furnace, Lancaster, Pa.

L. C. Baker, of Allegheny and Indiana Furnaces, Altoona, Pa.

B. H. Painter, of J. Painter & Sons, Pittsburgh.

B. Preston, of Everson, Preston & Co., Pittsburgh.

Wm. Bonnell, of Brown, Bonnell & Co., Youngstown, O.

Joseph Dilworth, of Dilworth & Porter, Pittsburgh.

R. W. Wilson and R. J. Anderson, of Chas. Smythe & Co.

John Oliver, of Oliver, Martin & Brickell of Pittsburgh and Kittanning.

James I. Bennett, of Superior Iron Company.

John L. Singer, of Singer, Nimick & Co., Sheffield Steel Works, Pittsburgh.

Henry McCormick, of Harrisburg Nail Works, and Central Iron Works, Harrisburg.

W. B. Wood, Wood & Lukens, McKeesport, Pa., Iron Works.

Thos. Phillips, of Licking Iron Works, Cincinnati.

S. Clemens, President, and C. W. Potter, Secretary, of Chicago Rolling Mill Company.

F. B. Langhlin, of Stewardson Furnace, Armstrong county.

A. G. Clark, Michigan Iron Company, Marquette, Lake Superior.

Samuel Isett, Etna Iron Works, Blair county, Pa.

Thos. Phillips, of Gaylord, Son & Co., of Cincinnati.

Edward Daniels, of Northwestern Iron Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

Geo. R. Tuttle, Middlesex Furnace, Mercer county, Pa.

E. Hammond, Franklin Forge, Blair county, Pa.

H. A. Laughlin, Eliza Furnace, Pittsburgh.

Hunter Orr, of Pike Furnace, Clarion county, Pa.

W. H. Shoenberger and Thomas S. Blair, of Shoenberger Furnaces.

Alex. Reynolds, of McCullough and Reynolds Red Bank Furnace, Clarion, Pa.

Geo. W. Worthington, Cleveland Iron and Nail Company.

John H. Reed, of Boston.

J. M. Ford, Indianapolis.

Sam. J. Reeves, Philadelphia.

G. Dawson Coleman, Lebanon.

Chas. Wheeler, Pa. Iadelphia.

Hugh E. Steel and S. B. North, of Coatesville, Pa.

R. W. Morris, Philadelphia.

John Fritz and John Shoop, Bathlehem, Pa.

Charles Cabbot, of Allentown Rolling Mill, Philadelphia.

Edward Brooke, Birdsboro.

J. M. Cooper, Esq., Vice-President of the Association, on behalf of the Iron and Steel manufacturers of Pittsburgh, extended an invitation to the member of the Association to attend a banquet to be given Wednesday evening, at the Monongahela House.

Secretary Lamborn then read his quarterly report, which was a very lengthy and complete document.

Mr. Kennedy moved that a committee be appointed to consider an amendment to the constitution, whereby the coal interest might be represented in the Association, as suggested in the President's address.

The motion prevailed, and Messrs. John M. Kennedy, B. F. Jones and Samuel J. Reeves were appointed. On motion, Mr. J. M. Cooper and President Ward were added to the committee.

B. F. Jones, Esq., submitted a series of resolutions, relative to the course to be pursued by the business men of the country, in the event of the speedy termination of the rebellion.

On motion, the resolutions were referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. B. F. Jones, J. M. Cooper, D. J. Morrell, John W. Chalfant, S. Clemens, J. M. Kennedy, G. W. Worthington and Samuel Reeves, Henry C. Carey and Morton McMichael.

On motion of Isaac Jones, Esq., Mr. Williams, Secretary of the American Emigrant Association, was invited to address this Association at the Monongahela House, in the evening.

Adjourned to meet at three o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Association met at half-past three, when the minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

Mr. Kennedy, from the Committee to consider the question of a revision of the Constitution, asked that the Committee be continued until the next quarterly meeting of the Association. The subject was one that required no hasty action, but required more attention than the Committee could now give it.

On motion, the Committee was continued until the next quarterly meeting.

Mr. Kennedy, from the Committee, then offered a series of resolutions.

On motion, the report of the Committee was accepted.

A motion was then made for their adoption, each resolution to be acted upon separately. They were considered, and adopted without a dissenting voice.

During the consideration of the resolutions, Mr. Kennedy referred to the preposterous idea that our manufacturers are in favor of free trade selfish. There was no more patriotic branch of American industry than that of iron, and none more largely or more willingly contributed to the support of the government. He alluded to the assaults upon the interest by the railroad corporations, who bought their iron of free traders. The principle on which the iron manufacturers were called upon to unite was that of absolute protection to American labor and industry. This principle would be fought in our coming elections. It was the duty of every friend of protection to assist in the education of the people on the subject. Some of the members of the iron and steel Association should put themselves on the record on the question.

In reference to the effort being made to reduce the duty on printing paper, Mr. Kennedy contended that the plausible ground for it, cheap knowledge, was an unsafe one, in the intelligence of the American people. Mr. Kennedy also eloquently spoke concerning the effects of a low tariff. When the aristocracy of Great Britain began to purchase the $500,000,000, and in 1861, with the addition of another mining company, which, with the dividends of 25 per cent. per annum, paid to Europe and other furnace companies, a good total will be reached of nearly three quarters of a million dollars; and after large investments in iron mines, and interests in extensive purchases of wood lands and other interests. The Jackson and Cleveland Mines were the first to pay dividends, for which he joined in this good work by the Lake Superior, from the business of the past year.

All the ore shipped go to Lake Erie ports, viz: Detroit, Cleveland, and Ashtabula, much over half of the whole going to Cleveland. When once at the three latter ports, it is within short and easy reach of the bituminous coals and anthracite coals in America. At various points, near the south shore of Lake Erie, furnaces upon the use of charcoal as the fuel exists, but the principal centres for the present, at which these ores are smelted and manipulated, are Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Youngstown and Pittsburgh. The pig iron shipped from Marquette goes in almost equal amounts to Lakes Erie and Michigan markets; principally to Cleveland and Chicago.

The average price of ore the past season has been upon the docks at Marquette, about $6 per gross ton; at Escanaba, Michigan, from $4 to $5 50, and to Erie and Dunkirk, $4. Pig iron has sold upon an average for $70 at Marquette, and $75 and $80 in the markets below. Freights the same as on iron ore.

But a very small portion of the iron manufactured from these ores ever reaches the tide water markets, and hence interested care but little whether it ever does, as the present Western market, growing larger and richer every day, will always absorb all that can be produced—that manufactured now only partially supplying it.

BRITISH MILITARY OPINION.—The British *Army and Navy Gazette* has the following on the military situation:

On the whole the situation of the Confederacy has become rapidly worse within the last three months. The appointment of Johnston to the command of Hood's army can scarce inspire the Confederates. What they have lost in the west, and it is, if actual, a confession of error on the part of President Davis, which shows the strength of the opposition to his rule evinced by the recent misfortunes of the South, Lee cannot be everywhere, and do everything.

If the Northern papers can be trusted, the Confederates have at last abandoned pride and principle so far as to arm a portion of their negroes; and 200,000 of those sable auxiliaries are said to be in the field. Charleston, after nine months' investment, is still unconquered, and at the very moment that the North begins to experience the utmost difficulty in obtaining recruits, President Lincoln cannot offer him any other conditions; but a truce may be patched up on the base of common aggression against supposed foreign enemies, and the underlying fact that the great domestic difference may be left for a final adjustment to a victorious future.

BOYLE'S CELEBRATED PILE CURE.

BOYLE'S CELEBRATED PILE CURE.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

BOYLE'S CELEBRATED PILE CURE

Will Cure the Worst Cases of Piles.

BOYLE'S CELEBRATED PILE CURE.

N. McCLARRAN & CO.,

Druggists, 85 Market street, agents for Boyle's Celebrated Pile Cure. fe22

DR. S. S. CHRISTY..... W. L. TYLER.....FRED. F. WICHL

CHRISTY, TYLER & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

Would inform the public that they have opened an office in

OIL CITY,

For the purchase and sale of Real Estate and Oil Territory. A thorough knowledge of the business, and of the most desirable territory, gives us superior advantages.

OFFICE—Corner Drug Store, East end of Oil Creek Bridge, Oil City. fe23-tf

THE GREAT

BLOOD PURIFIER.

Dr. J. M. LINDSEY'S celebrated

BLOOD SEARCHER,

For all impurities of the blood, wholesale and retail at FULTON'S Drug Store.

FURNITURE & SILVER WARE AT AUCTION.

—THURSDAY MORNING, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock at Masonic Hall Auction House, 55 Fifth street, will be sold, mahogany and walnut sofas, seat parlor chairs and rockers, walnut French beds and cherry wardrobe, marble top centre and pier tables, dining tables, walnut hat rack, 3 mahogany spring seat sofas, cottage and turn post bedst eads, cane seat chairs, round writing table, husk and cotton mattresses, spring beds, black walnut and mahogany frames, engravings, clocks, oil cloths, side saddle, 6 and 9 inch machinery belting, 1 set single harness, queensware, &c. Also, a quantity of silver plated tea and table spoons, desert and dinner forks, desert spoons, butter knives, &c. T. A. McCLELLAND,

fe21 Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE OIL AND MINERAL LANDS, IN OHIO.—I have for sale ninety-eight acres of land, half a mile from Mecca Station on the P. R. R., in Jefferson county, Ohio, on which there is a well indications of Oil, with an Oil well 250 feet deep. Said tract is underlaid with a valuable vein of iron ore, four feet in thickness. Price of acre $8. For particulars as to price, &c., address

JOHN OBER,

fe20 6t Steubenville, Ohio.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the Pittsburgh Insurance Co., have this day declared a dividend of five Dollars per share; [illegible] tax; payable forthwith. By order

JAS. COLLORD, Secy.

fe23-3t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, [illegible] will, on SATURDAY, February 25th, [illegible] Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the final discharge under the [illegible]

fe23-3t

The Cleveland Iron [illegible] Company will pay, on the [illegible] a semi-annual dividend of five dollars per share.

Lake Superior Iron Trade.

We take the following particulars respecting the iron trade of Lake Superior, from a letter of Alexander Campbell, Esq., Marquette, Michigan, to the *Lake Superior Mining Journal*, of February 3d:

The iron ores themselves may be included in the following classifications. Specular and granular peroxydes, specular and micaceous magnetics, and red hematites; the two former species producing in many instances from 65 to 67 per cent. of metal in the furnace, and hence are denominated shipping ores; the latter also are very high peroxyds and produces in the furnace from 50 to 60 per cent. of metal, which fact, in connection with their fusability, makes them as valuable as the richer ores, not only for smelting at home, but also for shipment. Indeed, though 10 per cent. lenaner than the shipping standard, they command the highest price per ton.

These ores exist in hills, called here familiarly "Iron Mountains," rising from 20 to 400 feet above the level of the surrounding country. They are simply immense deposits of iron ore, looking upon the surface like small or large hills of rock partially or wholly covered with earth. They also exist in the valleys or low ground, but are usually covered with a deep drift, and hence cannot so easily or cheaply be made available. The ore is mined in open adits, or rather quarried. If the ground be what the miners call rich, that is, ore without mixture or rock and in the proper shape, from four to six tons is produced per day per man, when the additional cost, in order to shipment, is its delivery from the mine or "iron quarry" to the cars. In some of the mines much greenstone or other rock exists, also often impure or jaspery ore in connection with the rich ores so that from one-third to nearly all of the material taken out and removed is valueless, thus almost doubling the cost of producing "merchant ore" in competition with mines free, or comparatively free, from rock and jasper. The average estimated cost of producing ores at our various mines now delivered in the cars is $1 50 per ton, and $1 freight to Marquette, making it cost upon the dock $2 50; dockage and handling added, it costs in vessels $3 00.

The tariff rates of the railroads have not been, to our knowledge, fixed for the coming season, and we presume much depends in fixing them upon whether the roads use the new as well as the old route—continue under two directions as now, or both be put under one.

That part of what is usually called the Lake Superior Iron Region, now partially opened and worked, is what is known as the Marquette District, which, not to name its sub-divisions, embraces a belt of land sixty miles wide, running in a Northwesterly course from Lake Fairbanks, in Town 47 N. of Range 26 W., to near Keweenaw Bay, in Town 49 N. of Range 33 W.—a distance of about seventy-five miles.

Another very extensive district is that known as the Menominee District, which extends from the South part of Town 40 N. both on the Michigan and Wisconsin sides of that river up to near the head waters at Lake Michigamme. The ranges of this district are known to be numerous, but in the Southern part of it they are not generally as pure an ore as in the Marquette District, further Northern. Therefore they will not probably be opened for many years to come. The Range again crops out in Dickinson county, Michigan, and also in Gogebic county, Wisconsin—and is there a remarkably rich and valuable ore.

Up to the present time the only outlet for these ores has been Marquette—a young city of about two thousand inhabitants, which began its career in 1849, and was located as a shipping point, and only fourteen to twenty miles distant from large and pure hills of iron ore. From five to six millions of dollars expended at Marquette was spent in opening mediums of transportation and partially also the mines themselves. Then, until the completion of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal at the falls at the Sault Ste Marie, nothing effectual could be done. The canal was finished and opened to business about July 1, 1855. Late in the autumn of that year, a plank road—not now used—was completed to the two nearest mines; in 1857 the Jackson and Lake Superior Railroad was also completed seventeen miles, accommodating three mines. The first ore worth mentioning was shipped in 1854. The following table exhibits a complete summary of shipment to the present time:

Year.	Gross tons of ore.	Gross tons of Pig Iron.	Total Value.
1855	1,147	.....	$14,470
1856	11,497	.....	92,775
1857	29,476	.....	289,476
1858	37,055	1,621	249,262
1859	65,679	7,248	575,589
1860	73,496	12,993	736,496
1861	45,430	7,970	460,401
1862	118,721	8,900	984,977
1863	185,000	9,000	1,495,000
1864	12,951	2,000	2,326,000

During the past two years with the amount of ground opened, the mines have been worked to their utmost capacity of production, and the very large product of 1864 would have been some 20,000 tons less but for the opening of several new locations which will be named in a future article.

The two oldest mines reached a dividend paying basis as early as 1861. Notwithstanding the very large amount of capital invested in the roads, &c., in organizing the business, about $500,000 was divided among the stockholders the past year, but none, I believe, in 1864, because of the stagnation in trade the previous season in consequence of the slaveholders' rebellion. The same will be the case the present year, but

The Daily Commercial

Our Advertising Terms--A Change.

The following are the sale terms on which new advertisements will be inserted in the COMMERCIAL from this date. Existing contracts will be carried out as previously agreed to:

TEN CENTS a line each time for solid advertisements, and the same rate for the space occupied by displayed advertisements.

TWENTY CENTS a line each time for headed notices under Local or City head.

No advertisement inserted for less than twenty-five cents a time.

CITY MATTERS,

☞ For additional local see first page.

The Cooley-Fairley Homicide.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Judges Sterrett, Mellon, Stowe and Brown.

Interesting Preleminary Proceedings

The readers of the COMMERCIAL will remember that on the evening of the 10th of December, 1864, an alleged murder was perpetrated on St. Clair street, in the city of Pittsburgh, by which Thos. Farley lost his life from a pistol shot fired by John Cooley. Considerable excitement was manifested in the community at the time of the shooting against Cooley, many alleging that the act was wholly unjustifiable on his part. Cooley, after the shooting, surrendered himself to the civil authorities, and was committed by Mayor Lowry to await a trial. After his commitment he was brought before his honor, Judge McCandless, who was asked to set aside the commitment of Mayor Lowry, and remand Cooley to the military authorities for trial on the ground that both Cooley and Fairly were in the military service of the United States at the time of the shooting, and that Cooley was acting under the orders of a superior officer at the time. His Honor, Judge McCandless, after hearing the arguments of counsel, declined to grant the prayer of Cooley, and he was fully committed to stand his trial.

The case was to have been disposed of at the late term of the Criminal Court, but Mr. Carnahan, U. S. District Attorney, who had been assigned by the War Department to defend Cooley, not being able, on account of his official duties, to attend a case was laid over and a special jury summoned. Yesterday morning the case was called up. District Attorney Jno. M. Kirkpatrick and Jno. M. Kennedy appeared for the Commonwealth and R. B. Carnahan and Marshall Swartzwelder for the defence.

The prisoner, who is a mere youth, and from his confinement in prison looks somewhat pale, was brought into court, when the indictment charging him with the murder of Thomas Farley on the evening of the 10th of December, 1864, was read to him, and to the question as to whether he was guilty or not guilty of the charge, Cooley, through his counsel, plead to the jurisdiction of the Courts, alleging that, at the time of the act set forth in the indictment, he was a soldier in the service of the United States, and that Thomas Fairley was also in said United States military service; that at the time he committed the act, as alleged against him, he was actually engaged in the performance of military duty, and had in his custody and was guarding Thomas Fairley, under the orders of his superior officer. It is further claimed that by the 30th section of an act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, that the crime of murder shall be punishable by the sentence of a general court-martial or military commission, when committed by persons who are in the military service of the United States and subject to the articles of war. The defendant, therefore, prayed the Court that the indictment and proceedings be dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

Upon this pleading a lengthy discussion arose between the counsel, during which the authorities, seemingly conflicting, were cited on both sides, and the question was then submitted to the Courts. After consultation with his brethren of the Bench, Judge Sterrett decided; first, that this Court had concurrent jurisdiction with the military authorities for the trial of the cause; and second, that having such concurrent jurisdiction, the Court had no right to relinquish it. Judgment was, therefore, entered for the Commonwealth on the demurrer.

Mr. Swartzwelder, upon the rendering of the decision, put in a petition asking that the trial of the cause be transferred to the United States Circuit Court, on the ground that at the time of the alleged shooting of Farly by Cooley, he was actually engaged in the performance of military duty, and had in his custody Thomas Farly, by virtue of an order from his superior officer; that the act set forth in the indictment was done in pursuance of his duty as an officer and guard who was endeavoring to prevent Farly from escaping from his custody, and that he was acting under and by authority of the President of the United States, the acts of Congress, and the articles of war. Therefore, the prisoner prayed that the indictment and proceedings be removed for trial at the next Circuit Court of the United States, to be holden in the city of Pittsburgh on the second Monday of May next.

District Attorney Kirkpatrick opposed the petition on the ground

First—Because the Commonwealth denies that it is true, as alleged, that the act done, as charged in the indictment, was done by virtue or color of authority from the President of the United States, any act or acts of Congress or the articles of war.

Second—That the felony of murder, complained of in the indictment, is not such a "trespass" or "wrong" as is contemplated by the act of Congress under which this proceeding, by petition is had.

Third—That the petition itself, in its essential requirements, is not in conformity with the act of Congress in such cases made and provided.

The petition was overruled by the Court, Judge Sterrett remarking that the act of Congress provided for an appeal to the United States Circuit Court, in case of judgment against the prisoner, and that, therefore, there could be no prejudice against him.

The prisoner was then arraigned in the usual manner, and plead NOT GUILTY, and threw himself upon his God and his country for a safe deliverance.

The task of empanelling a jury was then commenced, the prosecution and defence availing themselves of their right to challenge.

When we left the court, at five o'clock, but three jurors had been empanelled, and it is likely a new venire will have to be summoned.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A regular meeting of the Allegheny County Agricultural Society was held yesterday morning at the rooms, No. 75 Fifth street, Hon. John E. Parke in the chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Judge Parke, from the committee appointed to select suitable grounds for the holding of the forthcoming county fair, reported that the committee had visited the grounds of Major Van Voorhies, at Oakland, but were not prepared to recommend them to the Society. After considerable discussion, the matter was referred to a special meeting, to be held on Saturday morning, March 4, at ten o'clock.

On motion, Messrs. Florence and Parke were appointed a Committee to wait upon Colonel Cross, and endeavor to obtain a settlement with the Government, or their occupation of the Fair Grounds, in the Ninth ward.

Prof. Wade, of the Western University, was present, and, on motion of W. A. Herron, Esq., related some facts in connection with the National land grant. He said that he had visited Harrisburg lately, and, from conversations with members of the Legislature, was convinced that it was the intention to divide the lands, and if such division was made, he thought Allegheny county was entitled to a share. The University, an institution of learning, with which all were familiar, was an applicant for a portion of the appropriation, and he hoped the Society would use its influence towards that end.

Several members expressed themselves favorable to the proposition, after which the Society adjourned.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.—We call the attention of all our readers to the cards of this institution. It will be seen that this bank has been appointed special agent by Jay Cook, United States Subscription Agent, of the Seventhirty Loan, and will furnish this desirable security in any amount required. It will also be noticed they are authorized to furnish United States Treasurer's receipts for money payable at ten days notice, and on which six per cent. interest is paid by the Government. Certainly, now that Charleston is taken and our certainty of conquering the rebellion is established no patriot will withhold loaning his money to the Government.

PROF. NELSON, of the Western Theological Seminary, will deliver a lecture on "Self-esteem," under the auspices of the Irving Literary Association, on Thursday evening, March 2d, at the Hall of the Western University. The Irving is one of the two literary societies of the University, and the proceeds of the lecture will be devoted to replenishing its library. We hope our citizens will show their appreciation of the object and the lecturer by a large attendance.

THE EJECTMENT CASE.—The ejectment case noticed yesterday, in which the Misses. Wall seek to eject Dr. John E. Schaffer and others from the possession of that certain tract of land known as the Applegate Mill property, lying in the vicinity of the borough of Elizabeth, occupied the attention of Judge Hampton yesterday. The case will go to the jury today.

DAMAGES AWARDED.—In the case of Peter Paul vs. Abram Hays, reputed owner of the tow boat "Jacob Painter," heretofore reported, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for $2,588 35. The case was tried in the Court of Common Pleas before Judge Mellon and occupied the time of the Court some three days.

CONVICTED.—T. J. Simpson, charged by Dr. Wray with fraud in the sale of a certain tract of coal land, and tried in the Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday, was convicted. A motion was made for a new trial, and Simpson was held in the sum of $4,000 to answer.

The Turkish Minister of Marine, Mehemet Pacha, a very able officer, is dead. He was only forty-seven years of age, and, owing to his death occurring very suddenly, suspicions of foul play were entertained. Cardinal Wiseman was at the point of death on the 6th inst.

Local Bills Introduced in the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

In the Pennsylvania Legislature, on the 10th instant, Mr. Allen, from the Committee on Railroads, read an act to compel railroad companies to keep the doors of their passenger cars in locked while the train or car are in motion, and for each and every offense in violation of this act the company shall be subject to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, recoverable before any justice of the peace or alderman in the county or city in which the offense may be committed: Provided that one-half the fine shall be given the informer. And provided further, that the agent or agents, conductor or conductors, having charge of trains or passenger cars, shall be held criminally responsible for any violation of this act, and shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year."

Mr. Rhoads, from the committee on Agriculture and Manufactures, read the following supplement to an act to prevent horses, sheep and swine from running at large in the county of Allegheny, approved April 11th, 1862: "That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for the owner or owners of cattle, horses, cattle, sheep or swine, to permit the same to run at large on any of the highways in the county of Allegheny, and any owner or owners so offending shall be liable to a fine of not less than five or more than twenty-five dollars for each and every such offense, at the discretion of the Justice of the Peace, and recoverable as sums of like amount are now recoverable. One-half of the said fine to be paid to the person making information and the other half to be paid into the school fund of the township in which the offense was committed."

Mr. Purdy, from the Committee on corporations, read "An Act to incorporate the Cash Insurance Company," as follows: "That William Bagaley, Isaac M. Pennock, Andrew D. Smith, Thomas Donnelly, John M. Kirkpatrick, John F. Herron, John F. Jennings and Alexander King, of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, are hereby appointed Commissioners, who, or any five of them, are authorized and empowered, from and after the passage of this act, to establish and open books for a company by the name and title of the Cash Insurance Company, to be located in the city of Pittsburgh, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and said Company shall be organized and managed according to the provisions of an act to provide for the incorporation of Insurance Companies, approved the second day of April, A. D., 1845, and shall be limited to the risks designated in the first-class in the seventh section of said act."

On the 15th inst., in the House of Representatives, Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Corporations, introduced a "Further supplement to an Act incorporating the Monongahela Water Company," as follows: That the Monongahela Water Company, in the county of Allegheny be, and the said company is hereby empowered to convert the residue of the stock of said company, authorized to be issued but not subscribed for or issued, and not exceeding in amount the sum of seventy thousand dollars, into a preferred stock, which shall be entitled to a dividend not exceeding ten per centum, as the president and managers of said company shall determine, out of the water rents and profits of said company before any dividend is to be paid on the other stock already issued.

SEC. 2. Be it enacted, That the holders of said Monongahela Water Company to pay interest on the amount of money subscribed for the preferred stock so authorized, as aforesaid, at the rate of seven per centum per annum until said Company shall have completed their works and the profits of said company shall be sufficient to pay the dividends authorized, as aforesaid: *Provided*, That this act shall not go into effect unless first approved by the stockholders of said Company representing a majority of the shares subscribed.

Mr. Slack, from the Committee on Corporations, read the following "act to incorporate the Pennsylvania Tubing Transportation Company:" "That James Brackett, Thomas C. Bates, Abraham Kleber, Jarvis Lord, Joseph Case, S. M. Spencer, John Miller, William Colder, P. A. B. Widener, and their successors and associates be, and they are hereby constituted into a company to be called the Pennsylvania Tubing Transportation Company, and by the same name shall have perpetual succession, and be capable of suing and being sued, and shall be constituted and organized according to the provisions of the act approved nineteenth of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, concerning railroads, the capital stock of said company shall be two hundred thousand dollars, divided into shares of fifty dollars each.

"SEC. 2. That it shall and may be lawful for said company to lay down, connect and construct from or other pipes, or tubing, of not less than four nor more than twelve inches in diameter, for the conveyance of oil or petroleum and shall keep oil creek, commencing at or near the mouth of said creek, in the county of Venango, and extending up and along said creek and its tributaries, not exceeding ten miles from the mouth of said creek, the damages, if any accruing to the owners of lands in, upon, or over which said pipes or tubing shall be laid as aforesaid, shall be assessed according to the provisions of the twelfth section of the said act of 19th of February, 1849, whenever the said company and the owners fail to agree upon the same."

The following "Act authorizing the Board of School Directors of Pitt township, Allegheny county, to levy and collect taxes to pay bounties," was read by Mr. Colville, from the Committee on Military Affairs:

That for the purpose of enabling the township of Pitt, in the county of Allegheny, to furnish its quota of men required from said township under the late call of the President of the United States for three hundred thousand men, it shall be lawful for the school Directors, or a majority of them, to assess, levy and collect, a per capita tax from all male citizens of said township, except veterans and wounded soldiers, subject to military duty, in addition to taxes already levied and assessed, a sum not exceeding *twenty dollars from each male citizen of said township.*

SEC. 1. That in addition to the per capita tax authorized by the first section of this act, it shall be lawful for the aforesaid school directors or a majority of them to levy, assess and collect an additional tax of two per centum upon the real and personal estate of the liable inhabitants of said township, and upon all other things now made taxable by law for State and county purposes, and to pay to such volunteer mustered into the United States service and credited to said township, a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. Immediately after the assessment of said taxes, it shall be the duty of the aforesaid school directors to make a duplicate, which, together with their warrant authorizing collectors to collect the same in the same manner now provided by law for the collection of township taxes; said collectors to give bond to said school directors, with sureties, in such amount as they may require.

SECTION 4. That the school directors are hereby empowered to borrow money, issue bonds, warrants or certificates of indebtedness, in the name of said township, payable in one year from date hereof, with interest thereon, and no bond or certificate of indebtedness shall be less than twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 5. Be it enacted, That Committee on Corporations, read the following act to re-instate the charter of the Rochester Manufacturing Company, in the county of Beaver, and to authorize the directors of said company to sell the real estate of the same. Whereas, it is understood and believed by the stockholders of the Rochester Manufacturing Company, in the county of Beaver, that said company has become dissolved and its charter forfeited or inoperative by reason of a failure from time to time to keep up the organization thereof according to its by-laws and the provisions of the ninth section of the act entitled, "An act to encourage manufacturing operations in this Commonwealth, approved April seventh, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine; therefore,

Be it enacted, That the charter of the said Rochester manufacturing company be and the same is hereby fully revived and reinstated, and the said company restored to all its rights and privileges, as the same existed before its dissolution, and the following directors of said company, to wit: James A. Sholes, John H. Whisler, Robert Jackson, Abner P. Lacock, Samuel Moore, Lemuel Woolruff, Lewis Reed, Hiram Stowe and Thomas J. Power, of said county, are appointed directors thereof until the next annual election to be held under the by-laws of said company.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to anything in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that DUSTY, DISAGREEABLE APPEARANCE by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles price 50 cents. oct29-1y

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

I have this day associated my brother, RICHARD H. HUGHES, with me in the

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADE

business, which we will continue at the old stand, No. 107 Market street, under the firm of JOS. H. HUGHES & BRO.

Pittsburgh Jan. 2, 1865. JOS. H. HUGHES.

ja5

WALL PAPER,

WALL PAPER.

To make room for new goods we will sell our present stock at reduced rates till the 1st of March next. Buyers can find papers of all grades, and make their interest to give us a call at No. 107 Market street.

ja31 JOS. H. HUGHES & BRO.

JOHN MOORHEAD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

FOR THE SALE OF

Pig Iron and Blooms,

No. 74 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for T rails, 22, 25, 28, 32, 41, 45, 50 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails, Philadelphia Pattern, 4 pounds to the yard. no7-1y.

REFINED SUGARS.

50 bbls. Refined Sugars, Crushed, Pulverized, etc. For sale by GEO. E. JONES & CO., fe23 107 Water street.

TO SPORTSMEN.

Call and examine the only complete stock of Sporting Guns, and all kinds of Sporting Equipments in this market.

JAMES H. LOWRY,

fe24 138 Wood street.

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS

IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the use of ether, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on 16 or 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 78 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful White Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $16, far superior to many made elsewhere at $8 to $25. Gold and silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,

278 PENN STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON

Continued success of the Pittsburgh favorites, Mr. and Miss COULDOCK, on which occasion they will present their new drama, with new scenery, &c.

THIS EVENING, will be presented, for the first time here, the original drama in three acts and numerous tableau, entitled

JESSIE M'LANE; or, THE STORY OF A COAL MINER

In honor of Washington's Birth-Day, the following interlude:—National Tableaux; National Overture by the Orchestra; The Star Spangled Banner sung by the entire Company, on the stage. To coincide with

THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

Penn street, near St. Clair.

W. C. SMYTHE.....Lessee and Manager.

Commences at 8 p. m.

Great success of the popular Comedian and Vocalist, Mr. W. BLAKE.

THE WONDERFUL KINCADE FAMILY.

Miss Adelaide Nixon, Miss Julia Christine,

Miss Eveline Lehman.

A splendid Gymnastic Company of EIGHT PERFORMERS.

New Dramatic Company—Laughable Negroisms—Song—Dances &c.

Concluding with the laughable afterpiece of THE FROHIOME MONKEY.

Great bill for Saturday.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,

Late Athenæum—Liberty street.

ANOTHER GLORIOUS BILL.

This evening will be presented the thrilling drama, entitled

THE MOUNTAIN DEVIL!

OR, THE "DOG OF THE FRONTIER."

Antonio.....W. J. Thompson

Count L.....Mr. Fred. Aims

Juliette.....Mrs. Frank Drew.

Other characters by the

GREAT MELODEON COMPANY.

SINGING, DANCING, &c.

TENNYSON CLUB LECTURES.

Dr. R. S. MACKENZIE,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

Will Lecture at

LAFAYETTE HALL,

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 23d,

SUBJECT:—IRISH LAW AND LAWYERS.

Tickets 50 cts.; to be had at the Book and Music Stores, or at the Door. Lecture commence at 8 o'clock.

HALL PATTERSON, JOHN McCLAREN,
J. R. BUTTERFIELD, H. RICHARD DAVIS,
C. C. McCULLES, A. W. LOUDEN,
J. M. GAZZAM, STEPHEN WOODS,
feb 21 Lecture Committee.

CONCERT HALL.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL

CONCERT,

BY

Miss EMILY PAIGE,

assisted by

Mrs. H. KLEBER, Mr. R. G. PAIGE,
" N. K. WADE, " H. KLEBER,
Mr. E. FOERSTER,

On THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 23d.

Part I.

1. Solo—Violin, Mr. Toerge.....Artot.
2. Duett—Would that my love.....Mendelssohn.
Miss Paige and Mr. Kleber.
3. Cavatina—Opera Traviata.....Verdi.
Miss EMILY PAIGE.
4. English Song—Excelsior.....Liddsay.
Miss PAIGE.
5. Duett—From Stabat Mater.....Rossini.
Miss PAIGE and Mrs. Wade.
6. Polka Caprice.....Raff.
Mrs. H. Kleber.
7. Quartette—Accompagniefero.....Costa.
Miss Paige, Mrs. Wade, and Messrs. Paige & Foerster.

Part II.

1. Duett—Master and Scholar.....
Miss Paige and Mr. Foerster.
2. Polka Song.....Alary.
Mrs. Wade.
3. { a. Song with it words.....Schumann
{ b. The Gondola.....Liszt.
Mrs. H. Kleber.
4. Song.....
Mr. PAIGE.
5. Duett—Cinderella.....Rossini.
Miss Paige and Mr. Kleber.
6. Jock o' Hazeldean.....
Miss Paige.
7. Duett—Roberto Devereux.....Donizetti.
Miss and Mr. Paige.
8. Addio—Trio.....Churchman.
Miss Paige, Mrs. Wade and Mr. Paige.

Tickets $1. Doors open at 7½. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. fe22-2t

A MUSICAL CARD.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, PUpils of Mr. CLEMENT TEPPERDOCK, have pleasure in informing our friends and the public generally that we intend to give an Amateur Concert, on TUESDAY EVENING, February 28, at Masonic Hall, to commence at 7½ o'clock, precisely.

Mrs. A. Macrum, Misses M. Hanna, V. Stoner, A. Stoner, Soprani; Miss E. Mowry, Mezzo Soprano; Miss S. Ward, Contralto; Mr. P. Zimmerman, Tenor Messrs. H. Colton, W. Edwards, Baritoni; Mr. H. Breed, Bass.

The programme carefully selected from the works of the best masters, will comprises, besides pieces of a high classical order, a number of choice English ballads.

Tickets 75 cents. Secured seats $1. The sale of tickets to commence on Monday morning at 9 o'clock, Feby 27th, at C. C. Mellor's music store, 81 Wood st. fe22 6t

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,

160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to, leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. Terms by the year the principal corners in the city and save the extensive use of the same. jan25-1y

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

BRIGHT TOBACCO.

50 boxes Pound Lump:
25 " Rough and Ready, of a superior quality. For sale at
R. & W. JENKINSON'S,
feb8 No. 6 Federal street, Allegheny.

THE BANNER AND UNION

TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,

Nos. 31 & 33 Clair street and 53 and 55 Hand street, PITTSBURGH.

The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by R. McGRAW. oct21-1y

BEAUTIFUL

PRESENTATION BOOKS

ELEGANTLY BOUND FAMILY BIBLES,

PRAYER BOOKS & POCKET BIBLES,

In all the rich and elegant styles of binding,

1,000 PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, all styles and prices, now in store at the

Metropolitan Gift Book Store,

No. 63 FIFTH STREET.

OPPOSITE CONCERT HALL.

To those who are about making purchases for the Holidays, the GIFT BOOK STORE offers greater inducements than any other store in the State. Especially people residing at a distance, by sending for one of our large descriptive catalogues, can get a complete list of Books, Bibles and Photograph Albums at this establishment. All Book sold at publishers' rates, and a

HANDSOME PRESENT,

WORTH FROM 50c TO $100,

GIVEN WITH EACH BOOK SOLD.

The stock of Books, Bibles and Albums now in store is certainly immense. All styles of Family Bibles, ranging in price from $4 50 to $50; all styles of Pocket Bibles and Prayer Books; all styles of Photograph Albums in store, numbering over 1,000, and manufactured by first-class houses, from the best materials, and are, without doubt, the A No. 1 Book of the trade, holding from 14 to 4 inch pictures, and varying in price from $1 to $50.

The METROPOLITAN GIFT BOOK STORE is certainly the place to buy your Holiday Books. All Books are sold at the lowest publishers' rates, and some handsome present, worth from 50c to $100, accompanies each Book sold. Buy your Books at the

METROPOLITAN GIFT BOOK STORE,

and get a gift. Catalogues mailed to any address upon application.

W. L. FOSTER & CO.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six Per Cent.

GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including Gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its *exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more*, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a	$50 Note.
Two cents " "	$100 "
Ten " "	$500 "
20 " "	$1000 "
81 " "	$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET,

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,

Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions will be received by the

First National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Second National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron City National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Tradesmen's National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Farmers' Deposit National Bank, Pittsburgh.
Mechanics' National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Union National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Allegheny National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
People's National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
German National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe14-d&w-3m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 5, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that the

Farmers' Deposit National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "Farmers' Deposit National Bank of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the said act.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 5th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 30, 1865.

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act;

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce," in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 30th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 19th, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that

The Peoples National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of Banking under said Act;

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH," in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 19th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, January 26, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

Allegheny National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "Allegheny National Bank" of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the said act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 26th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, January 19th, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

Mechanics' National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled an Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act;

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics' National Bank of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 19th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

BARREL FACTORY.

FOR SALE.

All the necessary machinery and implements for the manufacture of ONE HUNDRED OIL BARRELS per day. Complete and in good running order. Inquire of

WM. M. SHINN,
ja26-1m No. 127 Fourth street.

BANKS, DIVIDENDS, &C.

UNION NATIONAL BANK,

Late Union Banking Company,

Corner Fourth and Market streets.

Paid up Capital.....$250,000.
Limited to.....$500,000.

This Bank has been fully organized under the Act of Congress, and will continue to transact a general banking business under the management of the following

DIRECTORS:

J. R. McCUNE, JARED M. BRUSH,
JOHN WILSON, JOS. KIRKPATRICK,
JOSEPH HORNE, A. G. CUBBAGE,
C. BARCHFELD, JOHN MARSHALL,
C. HANSON LOVE.

By authority of JAY COOKE, Esq., subscriptions will be received for the 7-10 Treasury Notes, which are convertible at maturity into 5-20 bonds, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable in gold.

J. R. McCUNE, President.
fe21-6t R. S. SMITH, Cashier.

4TH NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH.

U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

PITTSBURGH, February 1st, 1865.

NOTICE.—Wishing to further the design of the National Bank Law, to provide a Uniform System of Currency, the

Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh,

will, on and after February 1st, 1865, receive from her regular Depositors, Customers and Dealers,

CURRENCY AT PAR.

By this course the public will obtain par money, free of all charge, in exchange for their currency.

By order of the Board.

S. D. HERRON, Cashier.

fe1 tf

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, December 31, 1864.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

Iron City National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the City of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under the said act;

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Iron City National Bank" of Pittsburgh, in the City of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1864.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Jan4-2m Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 16th, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

Allegheny National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "Allegheny National Bank" of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the said act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 16th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Ja16-2m Comptroller of the Currency.

WHEREAS,

THE AUDITOR GENERAL

As required by the 43d section of the act entitled "An act enabling the banks on this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 3d day of August, A. D., 1864, has certified to me that the

"Iron City Bank,"

located in the city of Pittsburgh, has furnished satisfactory evidence to him that all the requirements of said law have been complied with by the said Bank, and that it has been duly organized for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States. I do, therefore, issue this notice thereof, and have published in accordance with the provisions of the said 43d section of the said act, and do declare that the aforesaid Bank, for the purposes of said act, is deemed and taken to be hereupon surrendered, subject to the provisions of the first section of said Act.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, Jan. 9th, 1865.
ja9-4w

PIANOS.

PIANOS

AND

MELODEONS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE AGENTS FOR

Decker's Pian

N, LMES & SON S,
BANKERS,
No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.
Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 7 3-10 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
ea10c

Finance and Trade.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
Thursday, Feb. 23, 1865. }

BUSINESS yesterday was not very active. The weather was not favorable for out-door transactions. Rain set in early in the morning, which continued, with but little intermission, until evening. The roads leading to the city were in a wretched condition, hence the receipts of produce were limited, and sales were consequently small. The Ohio river remains in fair navigable order, and boats are beginning to arrive. This gives the wharf a business-like appearance, and reminds us of old times. Since our last the Kate Putnam came in with a heavy cargo, from St. Louis. She will return in a few days. The J. G. Blackford, from Cincinnati, had a good trip. The G. McC. Porter, from Wheeling, brought up a miscellaneous cargo. The Bayard will be found at the landing this morning. She will return to Parkersburg at noon. The Onward was due last night from St. Louis, and will be found at the landing this morning. Among the departures were, the Pine Grove for Cincinnati, with all the freight she could carry. The Pilgrim, for Nashville, took an early start. She carried out a healthy trip. The Minerva, for Wheeling, had a good trip. The following boats are announced for this day: Armadillo, for Nashville; Glide No. 8, Hard Times and W. F. Curtiss, for Cincinnati and Louisville, and W. H. Osborn and Leonidas, for St. Louis. These boats have first class accommodations and are in charge of careful and experienced officers. Below will will be found the sales that came under our notice:

BACON—The market was steady but not very active; the supply on hand being sufficient for all ordinary purposes. The demand for lots to meet the wants of the trade was regular, but occasionally a few round lots were disposed of. Among yesterday's sales were—Shoulders, 3,000 lbs in two lots at 20@20½c; Sides were lower; sales of 5,000 lbs ribbed at 21½c; 1200 lbs clear at 24½c; S C Hams, 5,000 lbs at 24c. Country lots were disposed of at lower prices.

DRIED BEEF—The market was inactive. We note small sales for home purposes at 20c.

LARD OIL—The market did not appear so firm. We note sales of 50 bbls No. 1 at $2 05 per gallon.

LARD—The market has not been active for some days. Prices have undergone no change. Sales of 5 tierces at 24c.

APPLES—The demand was fully up with the supply, and holders were firm in their views. Sales of 103 bbls at $4 25, also 140 bbls at $4 50 per bbl.

CIDER—The market was firm. We note sales of 10 bbls at 49 per bbl.

CHEESE—Prices have undergone no change. The sales have been regular. Among them were 10 boxes factory at 24c, 60 boxes W. R. at 2?@22.

FLOUR—The receipts are on the increase by the river and rail. Some heavy parcels have been received during the past three days. Prices have been regular. Among the sales we note as follows: Extra family—100 bbls at $10 @ 60 bbls do choice at $10 90; 50 do at $10 75@10 75; 50 do at $.0 00, and 100 do at $10 75; 44 bbls choice at $11. Inferior parcels were neglected and prices were irregular.

GRAIN—We have no particulars to mention. The sales for some days have been restricted. Oats dull; 2 car loads were disposed of at 80c on the track; sales 100 bush from store at 90c. A large parcel would not command these figures. Corn was steady; sales 600 bush, first hands, at $1 50@1 38. Barley dull with no more sellers than buyers. One car load was disposed of at $1 10 per bush. Wheat—In the absence of sales the nominal rates were: Red, $2 10; white, $2 15@ 2 20 per bush.

HAY—The receipts were large and prices a shade lower. Sales 19 loads at the scales at $35 @40 per ton. Sales 8 tons baled from store at same figures.

POTATOES—The market remains inactive; sales 1 car peach blows at $1 10 per bush.

EGGS—Scarce; the demand being in advance of the supply; sales 3 bbls at 40@42c.

LIME—Sales 50 bbls putty fine at $2 25 per bbl.

SYRUPS—Sales 10 bbls Lovering at $1 87½.

MAPLE SUGAR—Sales 6 bbls at 22c.

SEEDS—Sales 25 bush clover at $15 00, and small sales Flax do at $3 30.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
Thursday, February 23, 1865. }

The oil market yesterday was inactive, their being only a limited demand for refined, principally for exporting purposes. Prices have undergone no change; the supply on hand being limited tends materially to hold up the figures. The market in the east was dull and prices tending downward. The Gold market was weak, and declining. The present state of affairs finds our dealers in a good condition; some time since they disposed of the principal portion of their surplus stocks at satisfactory prices. They have done well and are satisfied. What little remains on hand, if sold at a decline, will not amount to much; in fact, the amount on hand will soon be disposed of for retailing purposes. Any quotations at this time are merely nominal and are no criterion of what the market will open at on the resumption of business, besides the prices will be governed principally by the price of gold in the east. Our latest reports from Oil City and the wells represent the market as being dull and prices tending downward. The nominal figures were:

CRUDE OIL—The last sale of Allegheny oil we reported was at 35@40c, without sack, in packages, for fair quantities of heavy oils. Franklin and Smith's Ferry sold above these figures.

REFINED OILS—There was some inquiry at lower prices during the past few days, and a number of lots changed hands, but the terms were withheld. If we were to give our opinion, we would quote bonded at 60@65c for crude and 80@85c delivered in cars. We note a sale of 500 bbls brilliant free on cars, the terms of which were not made public.

TAR OR RESIDUUM—We note sales of 55 bbls at 85 ₱ gal advance; demand fair.

NAPHTHA—There was more inquiry with small sales of bonded at 22@25c; free 42@45c, according to gravity.

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

A Hancock, 109 barrels of crude, for Philadelphia. 2nd

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

The arrivals and sales of beef cattle at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard are larger than they have been for several weeks past, reaching about 2,600 head. The market in consequence was dull, and prices have declined 2@3c ₱ lb, with sales of extra at 20@21c, the latter rate for choice; 16@19c for fair to good, and common at 13@15c ₱ lb, according to quality. The market closed very dull, and several lots of cattle left Western were returned at rather lower prices than the above.

COWS—Scarce; without change; about 80 head sold at $75@80 ₱ head, as to quality.

SHEEP have advanced; 5,000 head sold 11@14c ₱ lb, gross.

HOGS are scarce and prices have also advanced; sales at the yards at $19@21 ₱ 100 lbs, net.

The Cattle on sale to-day are from the following States:

1,200 head from Pennsylvania.
770 head from Illinois.
430 head from Ohio.

The following are the particulars of the sales:

COWS AND CALVES.

The arrivals and sales of Cows at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard reached about 80 head this week. The market is firm at about former rates, with sales of Springers at $80@50, and Cow and Calf at from $85 up to $80 ₱ head, as to quality.

CALVES—About 30 head sold at from 12@14½c ₱ lb, as to condition and quality.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of sheep at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard reached about 5,000 head this week, and the demand is good, and prices have advanced 1@2c ₱ lb, with sales of good extra at 13@14c, and common to fair at from 11@ 12c ₱ lb, gross, as to quality.

THE HOG MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of hogs at the Union and Avenue Drove Yards reached about 1,700 head this week; the market is very firm, and prices have advanced with sales at $19@21 the 100 lbs, net.

One hundred and seventy-eight head sold at Henry Glass's Union Drove Yard at from $19@ 21 the 100 lbs, net.

One thousand one hundred head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from $19@21 the 100 lbs, net.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

The sales at the auction warehouse to-day amounted to 76 hhds, and the sales of the week sum up 535 hhds, against 616 hhds the previous week. The total sales of the season since the 1st of November amount to 6,533 hhds. The following were the prices to-day:

At the Louisville—5 hhds at $6@7 80, 2 at 8@9 @ 40, 3 at $9 50@9 75, leaf at $16 50@28 75, and 1 at $20.

At the Ninth Street—6 hhds at $7 75@8 40, 3 at $9 10@9 25, 2 at $12@12 50, and 3 at $14 50@18 75.

At the House—4 hhds low grade at $8 30@7 90, 4 of 1 tags at $8 70@11 75, 1 at $12, and light leaf at $13 50@20.

At the Pickett—2 hhds trash at $4 85@6 90, 4 hhds light lugs at $7 75@8 40, 5 at $10@11 25, 1 at $13, leaf at $14@27 25, and 1 at $30; also 2 hhds new leaf from Henry county, at $15 25@16, and 2 of new crop from Owen county, lugs at $11@ 13, leaf at $28 50@29 50, and $29 75.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

Market active at full prices, with an advance in sweet leafy lugs, and sales of 18 hhds, including 3 green and damaged lugs from $7@8 ₱ factory do from $9@9 80; 5 planters' do from $11 50@13 50; 4 common leaf from $14 50@17 50, and 5 medium shipping leaf from $22 25@23 75; also, 2 boxes at $6 75@10 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Bids on 8 hhds were rejected.

Cincinnati Pig Iron Market,

There is a fair demand for hot blast Pig at $36@45 per ton; cold blast is quoted at $75; Bar is steady at 7¾c per ₱ for common, and 8½@ 9c for Chancoal. Horseshoes are unchanged and steady. We quote Shoenberger's extra at 11c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.

Wall street is very quiet to-day, all the regular Stock Boards and Exchanges being closed. A few operations have been made on the street, both in gold and stocks. Railway shares advanced slightly, holders arguing that a speedy suppression of the rebellion will vastly increase the traffic over all prominent railroads and steamship lines. New York Central was in demand, and sold up to 117. Erie sold at 75. Hudson River advanced to 114¾. Michigan Southern left off at 67¾. Northwestern 34½ and preferred 61. Cumberland was the feature of the day, and closed at 70, with considerable transactions. The capture of Fort Anderson did not carry gold down to yesterday's prices, and the market shows a general upward tendency. Sales were made at 200 to 201¼. The Petroleum Boards were not open to-day, and operations on the street were limited. The petroleum market is generally inactive, while the supply continues limited. Sales were made of crude on the spot at 46½c; refined, heavy, 68c; free, 86@87c.

Cincinnati Provision Market.

The market for bulk meats and lard is well maintained, though sales are not so active as for several days previous.

Bulk shoulders were sold to a moderate extent at 16½c, packed, but they were hard to get at less than 16½c, and are particularly firm at 16c, loose. Bulk sides are held at 17½c, loose, 18c packed, for medium quality even, but there was not much done in them.

There were considerable sales of lard at 22c, but it is offered now very sparingly at that figure.

Bacon sides are very firm at 20c, packed, with but few on the market. Bacon shoulders are held at 19c.

Mess pork is quiet at $37 for city packed.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

The sales of leaf tobacco at Bodman's warehouse were as follows: 40 hhds and 70 boxes, 2 at $8 50, 1 at 9. 5 at 9 50, 1 at 10 50, 3 at 11, 1 at 12, 3 at 17, 5 at 18 50@21 50, 1 at 23, 3 at 24@30 50, 5 at 31 @45, 2 at 49, 1 at 65, 6 hhds Mason county leaf and lugs at $8@20. Receipts light.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Wheeling.

PER G. McC. PORTER—J Grazier, 1 box; Clarke & Co, 2 pkgs; Potter, Aigen & Co, 19 pkgs; C P Markle, 2 bales; L H Voigt, 17 shs mdse; owner, 5 do; J C Kirkpatrick, 8 empty bbls; H A Fairbanks & Co, 38 pkgs; Miller & Co, 44 bbls apples; Farley, 18 bales hay; Jordan, Hollister & Co, 1 pkg; Owens & Kennedy, 181 bbls apples, 7 pkgs; McBane & Anger, 55 bales hay; owner, 5 bbls apples.

Parkersburg.

PER BAYARD—Ardesco Oil Company, 182 empty barrels; D M Edgerton, 1 box; Andrew Ackley, 2 beef cattle; Clarke & Co, 47 sks wool, 11 rolls leather, 4 bxs do, 1 case seeds; Jordan & Co, 8 bbls flaxseed, 4 bags do, 10 bbls, 1 keg and 1 box butter, 61 bales hay, 24 bbls flour, 1 bbl eggs, 5 do beans, 49 bags dry apples; L H Voigt, 127 bags and 11 bbls dry apples, 50 bags flaxseed, 2 bbls beans; D Gregg & Co, 21 bbls flaxseed, 23 bbls beans; Singer, Nimick & Co, 1 box; R T Kennedy & Bro, 1 horse, 116 bbl headings; 9,300 hoop poles; J Rhodes & Co, 7 ale bbls; Ninth Ward Brewery, 35 beer kegs; W P Beck, 19 bbls green apples; Forsyth & Co, 210 oil bbls.

Cincinnati.

PER J. G. BLACKFORD—W France, 20 bxs soap; J Dickey & Co, 8 bbls oil; S Cooper, 33 packages merchandise; McClurken, Herron & Co, 60 packages; W H Kirkpatrick & Co, 5 bbls lard oil; Miller & Rickerson, 70 packages; Atwell & Co, 6 bxs soap; Watt & Wilson, 65 pkgs; S Ewart & Co, 50 do; J B Sneathan & Co, 20 do; J D Williams, 10 do; E Heazleton, 10 bxs soap; J M Scandon, 2 bbls oil; J Porterfield & Co, 53 pkgs; R Robinson & Co, 10 bbls oil; J Kirkpatrick & Bro, 60 pkgs; W M Gormley, 30 do; Mc Cullough, Smith & Co, 20 do; Saundles, J S Taggett & Co, 555 sks wheat; Nimick & Co, 5 tons pig iron; owner, 15 bales hemp; R T Kennedy & Bro, 980 sks wheat; Waring & King, 80 empty barrels; J H Hummer, 2 pkgs; Lemoin & Wise, 5 pkgs furniture; owner, 2 bxs; S Harbaugh & Co, 550 pkgs; P Glueckelheimer, 3 bbls liquor; W Kerr, 8 pkgs; owner, 43 pkgs mdse.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.—D Wallace, 200 bbls flour; Bakewell, Pears & Co, 600 pkgs lead; E D Chapman, 152 sks oats; Hays & Co, 100 green hides; J Kracher, 100 do; Culp & Sheppard, 100 do; Hamilton & Wheeler, 2 Rhodes, 400 sks barley; Hitchcock, McCreery & Co, 1 car corn; J C Jenkins, 6 bbls apples; T Moorhead, 1 car meat; McClurken & Co, 2 sks sugar; Singer, Nimick & Co, 41 slabs steel, 1 box; L H Voigt & Co, 20 pkgs produce.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—W N Kennedy, 1050 bush wheat; Simpson & K, 1080 bags corn; J T Stockdale, — bbls oil; Shomaker & Lang, 225 bags feed; T Bell, 231 sacks Mail; R J Kennedy, 1 part, 161 do; Dorrington & Co, 248 bags feed; T C Jenkins, 100 bbls flour.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—G Donnelly, 16 bags oats; A W Watt, 17 do do; W P Beck & Co, 17 packages produce; J Garver, 11 packages merchandise; J S Silvard, 20 sacks oats; Martin O & B, 2 cars iron; G W Forsythe, 1 car moving; E Heazelton, 11 packages merchandize; W H Kirkpatrick, 5 bags seed, 5 do beans.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

C. G. Blackford	Ford	Cincinnati.
G. McC. Porter	Taylor	Wheeling.
Onward	Mellon	St. Louis.

DEPARTED.

Pilgrim	McCarty	Nashville.
Pine Grove	Bryson	Cincinnati.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were seven feet six inches water in the channel and at a stand. The weather at present favors a rise.

The fine steamer W. F. Curtis, Capt. Burch, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville on Thursday.

The fine passenger steamer Glide No 8, Capt. W. B. Anderson, is announced for Cincinnati. This boat has the best of accommodations, and careful and attentive officers.

THE WHEELING packet for this day is the steamer G. McC. Porter, Capt. Taylor. She will leave punctually at 11 a. m. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

THE fine new steamer Hard Times, Captain Perry Brown, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat is one of the best of her class in the trade. Capt. Brown is a thorough steamboatman and offers a clever gentleman.

GLAD OF IT.—We were pleased to see our old friend, Captain Thomas S. Calhoun, in the office of the new steamer Armadillo. The owners of this boat have made a judicious selection.

WE were pleased to meet our old friend, H. A. Dorhman, one of the best officers in the Cincinnati trade. Capt. Dorhman takes charge of the office of Capt. Rea's new packet Deer Lodge.

THE new steamer J. G. Blackford, Capt. Ford, is announced for Cincinnati. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind. Mr. Hand, who has charge of the office, will see that passengers are well cared for.

WE were pleased to see our old and attentive friend, Captain G. H. Gnrist, in the office of Captain Rogers' new side-wheel steamer W. H. Osborn. As an officer and a gentleman Captain George Ghrist stands at the head of the list.

THE new and splendid passenger steamer W. H. Osborn, Capt. Thos. Rogers, leaves to-day for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat is designed to create a sensation in boating circles. She was built under the superintendence of Capt. Rogers, who has done himself great credit in her construction.

THE splendid Missouri river packet, Deer Lodge, is attracting a good share of attention. She was built under the superintendence of Captain Thomas W. Rea, an officer who understands his business in all its various departments. If the Captain was not so modest he might justly feel proud of this boat. She will serve as a model for the builders of the lower cities.

THE mammoth Packet Steamer Leonidas is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat is in charge of Captain M. A. Cox, an experienced business man, and one of the most obliging officers that comes to this port. Anything the captain does not understand about steamboating is not worth learning; he is a general favorite with passengers and shippers, and does honor to their friendship. Mr. Fisher, who presides in the office, is a worthy and attentive officer.

Cincinnati.—The *Commercial* says: The river has swollen six feet during the 24 hours ending last night. There are 17 feet hence to Louisville, and six feet on the Falls. The Kanawhan and Kentucky rivers were swelling at last accounts. The lower Ohio is in fine navigable order. The Cumberland is rising, with four feet on Harpeth Shoals. There are 6 feet in the Tennessee river. The Mississippi is rising slowly from St. Louis to Cairo.

The Camilla arrived from St. Louis with nearly a full cargo, and leaves for Pittsburgh.

The rapid rise in the river Sunday night and yesterday, inundated, swept off, and damaged considerable freight along the levee. The present rise will make the Falls navigable again, and the big Indiana, leaving for New Orleans to-day, will pass over the rocks with ease and safety.

The colors of all the steamers in port yesterday, were displayed at half mast, in respect to the memory of the late Capt. Leverett Knowles.

Major McDowell and staff leave for New Orleans to-day, on the big Indiana.

The America, Capt. Golding, having changed her sign, leaves for Pittsburgh to-day, at noon, instead of Nashville.

The little steamer Nettie Hartupee was destroyed by fire, at Gallipolis, at three o'clock yesterday forenoon. We have no further particulars. She was plying as a regular packet between Trenton and Gallipolis. The Nettie Hartupee was built at Pittsburgh one year ago; had capacity for two hundred tons, and was probably worth twelve thousand dollars; she is partially insured in this city. Captain Ross, of the Central Insurance Company, left for the wreck last night, on the Wild Wagoner.

Messrs. Roberts and Eddy, and other owners of steamboat stock, are here for the purpose of purchasing one or two steamers for the Upper Mississippi trade.

Louisville.—The *Press* says: The river is slowly rising at this point, with fully 6½ feet water in the canal last evening by the mark.

On the falls last evening there were fully 4½ feet water in the pass, down the Indiana chute.

Our wharf presented a very busy scene, with a large number of boats receiving supplies, landing a fleet laden with forage and mules for Parkersburg, and the arrival of about a dozen of the late eastern fleet.

The Nashville trade is increasing again, and quite a number of boats have departed for that port, though the river is still at rather a low stage, and freights have been advanced to the following rates: Flour per bbl $1 50, pound freight, $1 00; apples, potatoes, &c., per bbl, $1 25, whisky and oil, $3 00, beer and ale, $2 50, salt, $2 00 per bbl, plows, 60@75c each, hay $25 per ton, horses and cabin passengers, $15 00 per head. To Canton and Linton freights are 75c per 100 pounds.

Freights to New Orleans are also slightly enhanced to $1 for pound lots, whisky and oil $3 per bbl, pork $2 50, flour $1 50 per bbl, lard in tierces $3, apples, potatoes, &c., $1 25 per bbl. Cattle $20, and sheep $2 per head, and corn per sack $1, hay per ton $20. These were the rates by the Missouri.

To Memphis pound freights were 75c, whisky, &c., $2 per bbl, apples, potatoes and cement 75c per bbl, flour $1 per bbl, and pig iron 50@75c each.

A flood is expected in the Western waters this year, on the principle that on occurs every seventeen years, like the coming of the locusts. We had our big floods in the Ohio in 1832 and in 1844, and lesser ones in 1848, 1852, in 57 and 1858, but not exactly every seventeen years. We believe a big flood occurred in the Mississippi in 1848.

Steamer Armenia, laden with pig iron, left St. Louis Thursday evening for the Ohio river.

St. Louis.—The *Democrat* says: The weather continues delightful, being dry and mild.

Since Saturday evening, the river has been about stationary, with nine feet of water to Cairo. That it will be rising again to-day is more than probable.

There is six feet of water hence to Quincy and Keokuk. The Illinois is also flooded with water, and there is a 3 feet on the channel in the mouth to Peoria.

At last accounts there was four and a half feet in the channel of the Missouri. But a gentleman who was at Herman on Saturday, says there was a big swell there. The Missouri has risen three feet in two hours.

In the Cumberland, three feet on the shoals, but the weather has been wet at Nashville, and prospects of a rise.

There is a good stage of water nearly all round, good weather, good freights, and good boats, but hardly enough of them to carry the freights. Therefore business is good, and the prospects are excellent for the future. There is plenty of water in the upper rivers, and boats are expected in from them all very soon, with full cargoes.

Cairo, February 20.—The steamers Argosy, Armenia and Rose Hamke, arrived and departed.

The steamer Dove was captured and burned by rebels near Helena, and the 56th regiment colored troops all taken prisoners or killed. Col. Dean, commanding the regiment, was among the killed. 7-30 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars apply to
HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.
ly30

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh30-tf
JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates
By JAMES NIMICK,
Office, 55 Market street.
se7

J. R. & H. B. FRY,
No. 134 SOUTH THIRD-ST.,
PHILADEPHIA,
Purchase and Sell upon Commission every description of Government, State, City or County LOANS or BONDS. They will also give careful attention to dealers in Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and Oil Stocks furnishing by letter information when desired.
6m-staw

RIVER PACKETS,

Ho! for the Gold Mines of Idaho.

MONTANA AND IDAHO

Transportation Line.

THE NEW, FAST AND light draught steamer DEER LODGE, Thos. W. Rea, Commander, Leaves A. Dohrman, Clerk, now being built at Pittsburgh, as a regular packet for Fort Benton and Intermediate points SATURDAY, February 18th, and leave St. Louis on every THIRD Saturday thereafter, and no other packet in the river is open to Omaha and Council Bluffs. The new, fast and light draught steamer

BENTON,

WM. HOWARD, Commander, LEWIS L. HINE, Clerk, will leave for Fort Benton and intermediate points, SATURDAY, March 11th.

The new, fast and light draught steamer

YELLOW STONE,

THOMAS TOWNSEND, Commander, MOSES HILLARD, Clerk, will leave as above, SATURDAY, April 15th. Steamer

DEER LODGE,

will remain between Forts Union and Benton until the departure of all boats of this line is delivered at Fort Benton.

By this arrangement shippers have great advantages and an assurance that their freight will be delivered at destination.

We are also prepared to furnish LAND TRANSPORTATION from

FORT BENTON TO THE MINES,

and will give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING to SILVER CITY, VIRGINIA CITY, DEARLE, DEER LODGE, VIRGINIA CITY, BANNACK CITY and GALLATIN.

For freight or passage apply on board of DEER LODGE, at the Pittsburgh wharf, or to

JOHN G. MAPELIN,
Southeast corner of Main and Olive streets,
JOS. McINTIRE,
Northeast corner Pine and Olive streets, or
JOHN J. ROE & CO.
Convent street, between Second and Third,
jal0-10April st. Louis, Mo.

Weekly Marietta & Parkersburg Packet.

Regular Passenger Steamer for Wheeling, Sue Fish, Sistersville, Bull Creek, Marietta and Parkersburg.

The new and fast side wheel passenger steamer

BAYARD,

J. G. SAINT, Master, DANIEL MOORE, Clerk.

Leaves Pittsburgh every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 11 a. m.

Leaves Wheeling at 8 p. m. same days.

Returning, leaves Parkersburg TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 11 a. m.

Leaves Marietta at 8 p. m. same days.

Leaves Wheeling at 7 a. m. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply on board, or to

JOHN FLACK, or
JAS. COLLINS, Agents.
de28 No. 88 water street, Pittsburgh.

Regular Pittsburgh & Wheeling Packet.

THE new and fast running passenger steamer,

T. L. TAYLOR, Captain, L. P. BEELER, Clerk, leaves Wheeling every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, a. m., and Pittsburgh every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, m.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JAMES COLLINS, Agent, Pittsburgh.
8

Cincinnati and Louisville.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

ON THIS DAY, Feb. 23d, at 4 p. m. The fine passenger steamer J. G. BLACKFORD, FORD, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JAS. COLLINS & CO., Agents.

For Cincinnati.

ON THURSDAY, Feb. 23d, at 4 p. m. The fine passenger steamer GLIDE No. 8, W. ANDERSON, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK, or
21 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

THURSDAY, February 23d, at 10 o'clock, a. m. The fine passenger steamer W. F. CURTIS, Burch, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
JOHN FLACK, or
21 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Madison and Louisville.

ON THURSDAY, 23d inst., at 4 p. m. The fine passenger steamer HARD TIMES, P. BROWN, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or
21 JOHN FLACK, Agents.

Nashville Packets.

For Evansville and Nashville.

ON THIS DAY, Feb. 23d, at 4 p. m. The fine passenger steamer ARMADILLO, D. SWEENY, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK or
8 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

Cairo and St. Louis Packets.

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

ON THIS DAY, Feb. 23d, at 4 p. m. The new and splendid side-wheel passenger steamer W. H. OSBORNE, Thos. Rogers, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK,
7 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or
JAMES COLLINS, Agents.

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

ON THURSDAY, Feb. 23d, at 4 p. m. The fine passenger steamer LEONIDAS, Capt. M. Cox, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK, or
17 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For St. Louis and Missouri River.

ON SATURDAY, Feb. 25th, at 10 a. m., the new and splendid steamer DEER LODGE, THOS. W. REA, Commander. H. A. DORHMAN, Clerk, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK or
fe22 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

UNION INTELLIGENCE OFFICE AND BOOK STORE,

Merchants, store-keepers, hotels, restaurants, private dwellings, manufactories, farmers, &c., can be supplied with male and female help for any and every occupation, by applying at the Book Store and News Depot, Sixth street, below Smithfield.
ce2 JOHN D. LOAN

REVOLVERS.

A large stock of all kinds on hand and for sale by
806 JAMES BROWN, 186 Wood Street

FINANCIAL.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1832, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	F. G. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA,
WM. K. NIMICK,	

JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r
se7

JOHN M. TIERNAN,
STOCK AND BILL BROKER,
Office: 1 Fourth Street,
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THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
27 Wood street,
PITTSBURGH.
Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of

OIL STOCKS,

being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired.
se27-tf

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making $3 65 a year interest, payable semi-annually; principal payable in three years. They also have 5-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars apply to
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